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POLICE AND PRISON



CYCLOPÆDIA

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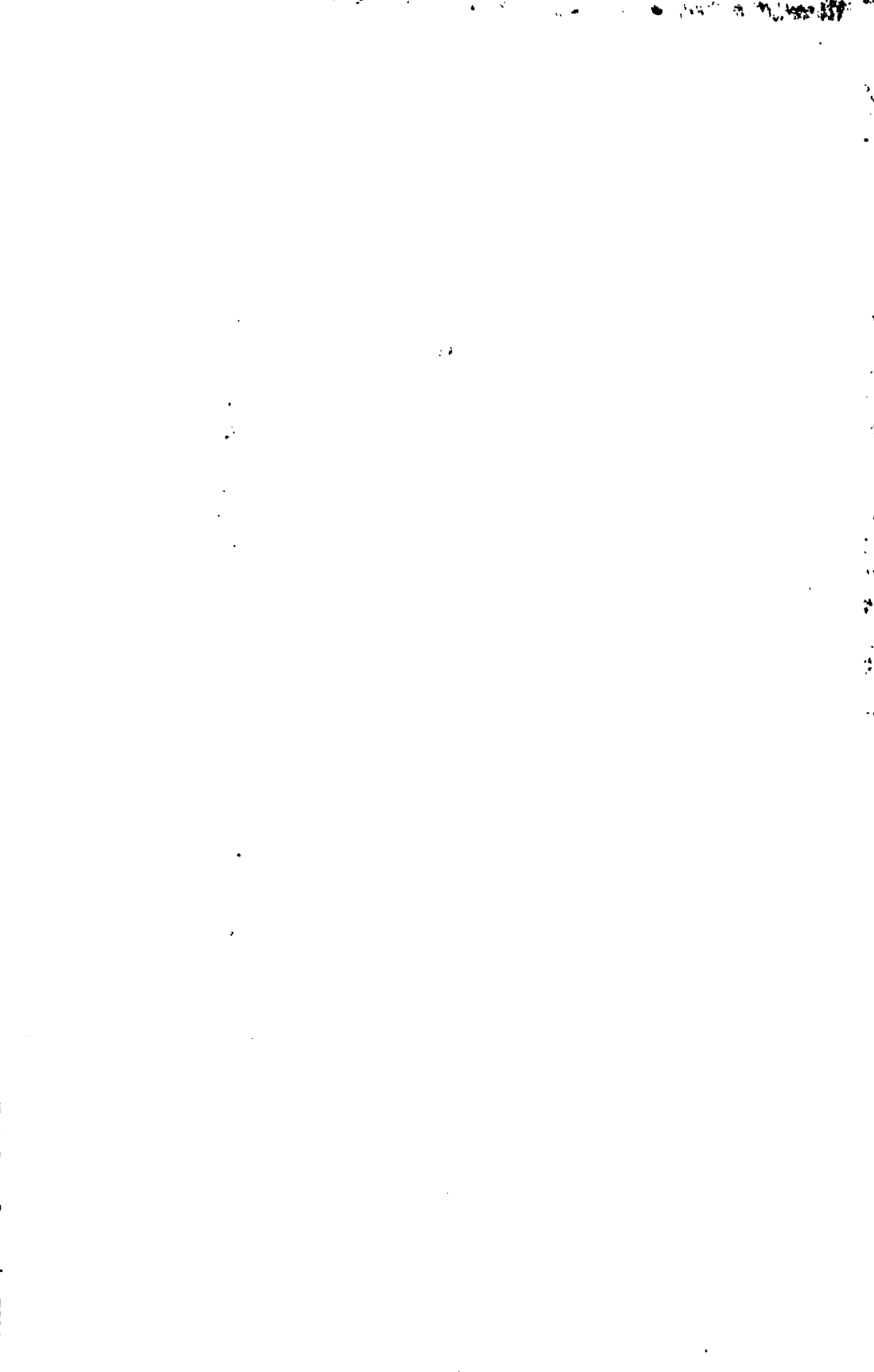
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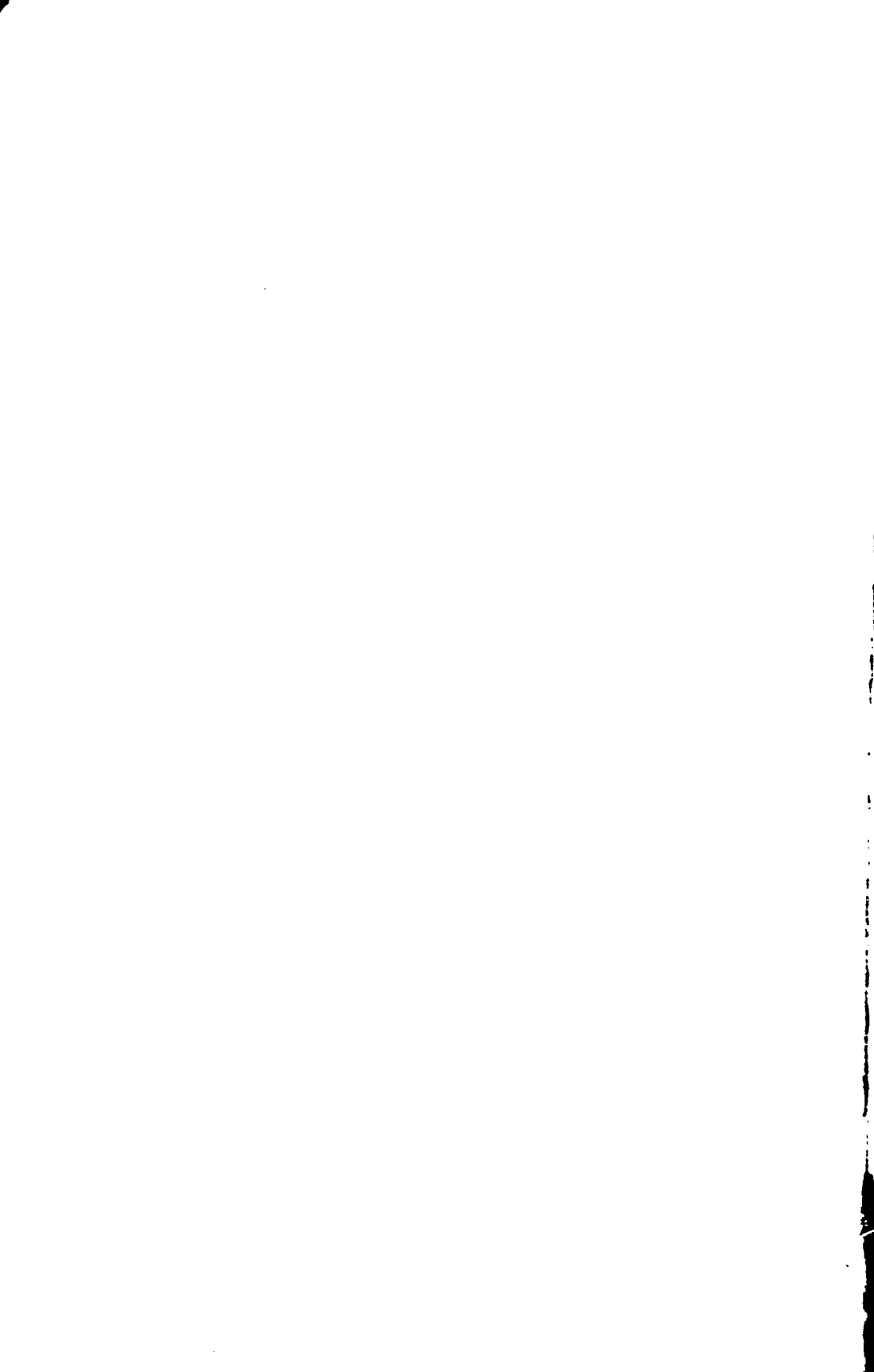
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POLICE AND PRISON CYCLOPÆDIA

BY

GEORGE W. HALE

POLICE DEPARTMENT, LAWRENCE, MASS.

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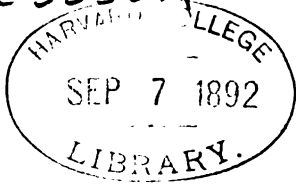
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PREFACE.

THE author of this volume has long felt the need of some work to which he could turn for information and advice on subjects connected with the duties of a police officer.

Arguments and disputes continually arise, as to whether the course pursued in a certain case was strictly legal or not; whether Jones was right in doing this, or Smith wrong in doing that; whether the officers in Skowhegan were as well paid, or better, than those in Kalamazoo; or whether there was more crime, or less, in the former city than in the later; and so on *ad infinitum*. It seemed to me that there ought to be a book which would contain information on these and analogous subjects, and thus relieve one from the necessity of examining a library of law volumes and public statutes, or writing to the "ends of the earth" for such information.

But as diligent search and inquiry failed to reveal the whereabouts of such a work, I came to the conclusion that it did not exist, and, this being the case, I determined to cut the Gordian knot, by writing it myself; but had I been fully aware of the vexations and delays which would ensue, and the profanity which would be involved, in its preparation (not to mention the expense which would be incurred), it is possible and very probable that this work would never have been undertaken, at least by me. I reasoned, that by sending out circulars to the Chiefs of Police and others, stating what information was desired for certain parts of the work, I should meet with no serious difficulty in its compilation. This was excellent reasoning, — theoretically, — but practically it proved "pretty hard sledding." Some of the circulars, especially from the large cities, were promptly filled up and returned; but after waiting a reasonable time for the return of others, I sent a second, and a third; and in the case of some cities, as many as *five* communications were sent, before any reply was received, while some have not arrived yet; possibly they may get along in time for the fiftieth edition. I received reports from

Stockholm and Constantinople long before I did from several cities within a day's journey.

I wrote to the Consul-General at Berlin for information concerning the police of that city, and in course of time I received his reply, inclosing a letter to him (the Consul-General) from the Chief of Police of Berlin, which stated that the "Imperial German Government strictly forbade the imparting of any information concerning the police," but intimating that possibly this information might be obtained from some Consul of Germany in the United States. I sent both the letters to the German Consul in Boston, with the request that he send me such data on the subject as he might be possessed of. He wrote me to the effect that it would be impossible, as the "Imperial German Government strictly forbade the imparting of any information concerning the police," but suggested that I forward all the letters in the case (which he had returned to me) to the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Berlin, as he would be the only one who would be able to secure this information. I congratulated myself that I had "struck the right lead" at last, and was now "hot on the trail" as it were, and immediately wrote to the last named official inclosing all the letters as suggested, namely, those of the Consul-General and Chief of Police of Berlin, the German Consul in Boston, together with my own letter and circular, the whole costing no small item for postage.

In due course of time I received his reply, which stated that the "IMPERIAL GERMAN GOVERNMENT STRICTLY FORBADE THE IMPARTING OF ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THE POLICE," and added that he would have to receive special instructions from the Department of State before he could move in the matter.

Now it immediately struck me that there was something familiar in his letter, — something which put me in mind of the old chestnut about "Horace Greeley and the stage-coach," as related in Mark Twain's "Roughing It."

However, I made up my mind about one thing, and that was, that I would leave Berlin out of the book altogether; in fact, both literally and metaphorically it would n't be "in it."

The foregoing cases are cited merely to show the loss of time incurred in collecting a sufficient amount of data with which to make a satisfactory showing, and although this work was commenced in October, 1891, and pushed with all possible dispatch, it was late in the following February before it was deemed ready to go to the printers.

PREFACE.

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While this book was prepared particularly for police officers, and those whose duties call them into intimate relations with the criminal classes, still it contains information which it is believed will prove of value to all who desire to be well informed on police matters and kindred subjects. It has been my aim to make this volume a standard of accuracy, and to this end, everything has been obtained by direct correspondence with the heads of Departments and Bureaus, and all statements contained therein can be relied upon as authentic and official.

I would hereby express my deep sense of obligation to Charles U. Bell, Esq., Associate Justice of the Police Court of Lawrence, for his careful work in the computations of Tables D and E, as well as for his valuable aid in the preparation of Part I.; and to Charles A. De Courcy, Esq., City Solicitor and Ex-Assistant District Attorney, for advice and general supervision where legal points were involved; to the United States Ministers and Consuls; to the Chiefs of Police and Wardens; and in fact to all those who in any way tended to make the preparation of this book a success, I hereby tender my sincere thanks.

While, perhaps, it would be unfair to make any comparisons where so many excellent reports were received, still, among those received from foreign countries, special praise must be accorded to that received from the City of Mexico, as standing preëminent in the way of beautiful chirography and tasteful execution. That from Brussels was probably the most elaborate, while that received from Havana was neatly done in typewriting.

Among the police reports received from cities in the United States, those from Baltimore, Denver, Council Bluffs, and possibly some others, were excellently rendered in typewriting, while that received from Chicago was also deserving of special commendation.

On the other hand, I lost many hours in trying to decipher the reports received from some cities, the writers having evidently done the worst they could; however, I will wish them no further harm than that they be compelled to pronounce the names of the streets wherein are located the Police Stations in several of the foreign cities, especially, Amsterdam, Stockholm, Copenhagen, and Calcutta.

The majority of the reports received from foreign countries were rendered in the English language. The French translations were made by Mr. J. Edward Marier; the German, by Mr. Frank

Stoehrer; the Swedish, by Mr. Waldemar Sjöström, all of Lawrence, Mass., while the Spanish I made myself.

While this book doubtless has many deficiencies, it is hoped that it yet contains enough useful and interesting information in the lines laid out to commend itself to the public in general and all police officers in particular.

GEORGE W. HALE.

LAWRENCE, MASS., *March 1, 1892.*

PART I.

POLICE OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES, EMBRACING THE LAWS OF ARREST, DEFINITION OF CRIMES, WRITS AND LEGAL TERMS USED IN CRIMINAL LAW, JURISDICTION OF COURTS, NATURALIZATION, CITIZENSHIP, EXTRADITION, ETC., ETC.

THE purpose of this part is to give the information which a police officer should have as to his general powers and duties. It has been compiled from standard books of law and other sources. Of course it will be impossible to give the laws of each state or matters arising under the ordinances of cities, for these differ so much that space could not be spared for the purpose. Such information is within the reach of every officer. The general principles are laid down which, it is believed, will be applicable to every state.

CHAPTER I.

DEFINITIONS OF CRIMES.

IN this chapter it is intended to give the names and a brief definition of the more common crimes. There are other crimes established by the laws of each state for which reference must be had to the statutes of those states. There are also many minor offenses created by the by-laws of the different cities and towns, which it would be impossible to define here. These can be easily learned by a reference to these by-laws.

Abduction. The taking away for lucre of adult females having property or being heirs apparent, for the purpose of marriage.

This crime is now mostly regulated by statute. It is extended in some states to abduction for the purpose of prostitution and to forcible abduction of persons under a fixed age without regard to the purpose, and to enticing away for the purpose of clandestine marriage.

Abortion. Procuring the miscarriage of a pregnant woman.

Abortion. *Advertising or selling instruments intended to procure abortion* is now a crime by statute in most, if not all, the states.

Accessory. One who, not being the chief actor at a felony, nor present at its perpetration, yet is in some way connected with or concerned in it either before or after the actual committal of the crime. An accessory before the fact is one who directly or indirectly counsels, procures, aids, or commands any person to commit it. An accessory after the fact is one who, knowing the felony to have been committed by another, receives, relieves, comforts, or assists the felon, in order to enable him to escape.

Adulteration of foods or drugs is the wrongfully mixing cheap or inferior substances with another substance, so that the compound may be sold as pure or genuine. It is made a crime by statute, and would be a fraud or cheat at common law.

Adultery. The unlawful and voluntary sexual intercourse between two persons of opposite sexes, one at least of whom is married. In some states it is not criminal. In others only the married party is guilty of this crime. Living in adultery or open and notorious adultery means more than a single act.

Affray. The fighting of two or more persons by mutual consent in some public place to the terror of the people.

Aid to officer, refusing. An officer in the execution of a lawful warrant, or lawfully making an arrest without a warrant, is entitled to call upon any persons present for assistance, and if they refuse it they are guilty of a misdemeanor.

Animals, cruelty to. See Cruelty to Animals.

Arson is the malicious burning of a building. It has various modifications, according to the nature of the building and the particular purpose of the act. There must be actual combustion, but it is sufficient if the wood is charred.

Assault. An attempt or offer with force or violence to do a corporal hurt to another.

Assault and battery. See Assault.

Assaults, aggravated. Where the assault is committed in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate another crime, or is with a dangerous weapon or the like, the degree of the offense and the punishment are increased. An assault upon an officer in the performance of his duty is also an aggravated crime.

Attempt. An attempt to commit a crime is an act done beyond mere preparation, with intent to commit that crime, and forming part of a series of acts which, if carried out, would constitute its

actual commission. It is a misdemeanor or felony, according to the magnitude of the offense attempted.

Barratry. The willful misconduct of the master or mariners of a vessel for some unlawful purpose, in violation of their duty to the owners of the vessel.

Barretry. The habitual moving, exciting, or maintaining of suits and quarrels.

Bastardy. The proceeding, in some states criminal and in some substantially civil, by which the father of a bastard child is compelled to contribute to its support.

Bastard, concealing birth of child, by any secret disposition of its dead body, is a misdemeanor.

Battery. An assault whereby any force, however small, is actually applied directly or indirectly to the person of another against his will and without justifiable cause.

Begging is an offense allied to vagrancy and consists in habitually soliciting alms.

Bestiality. See Buggery.

Bigamy. The having a plurality of wives or husbands at the same time. It may also be committed by the marriage of a divorced person, where such divorce does not give the guilty party the right to remarry.

Billiard tables in many states must be licensed, and the keeping them without a license is a misdemeanor.

Blackmail is a kind of extortion, and is the extortionate obtaining value from a person as a condition of refraining from making an accusation against him or disclosing some secret calculated to operate to his prejudice.

Blasphemy. The malicious reviling of God or religion.

Bowling alleys, in many states, must be licensed, and the keeping them without a license is a misdemeanor.

Breach of the peace is a general term for all forms of minor offenses which tend to disturb the public.

Breaking and entering. The entry into the house of another by breaking with intent to commit a felony therein, irrespective of the time of day. See Burglary.

Bribery. The corruptly offering, soliciting, or receiving of any undue reward as a consideration for the discharge of any public duty.

Buggery; Sodomy; Bestiality; Pedrasty. The unnatural copulation of two persons with each other, or of a human being with a beast.

Burglary. The breaking and entering of another's dwelling-house in the night time with intent to commit a felony therein. In some states breaking and entering other buildings and ships, and breaking and entering in the daytime, and entering without breaking are crimes.

Burglarious instruments. The making or having in possession such instruments is by statute a misdemeanor.

Burning. See Arson.

Carrying concealed weapons. In some states any person carrying concealed weapons is liable to arrest; in others only those who when arrested for some other offense are found to have weapons are punished therefor.

Cheating is the fraudulent pecuniary injury of another by some token, device, or practice, not amounting to felony, but of such a nature that it may affect the public at large. Instances: selling by false weights or measures or trademarks, or begging by exhibiting pretended injuries or deformities. Mere lying is not cheating.

Children, cruelty to. See Cruelty to Children.

Children, labor of. The employment of children is regulated by statute in some states both as to the hours of labor and the occupations which may be pursued. Any violation of these laws is a misdemeanor.

Children, sales to. The sale of certain substances or things to children is forbidden in some states; as intoxicating liquor, tobacco, or dangerous weapons.

Cock fighting is a crime in many states.

Common thief. A person who has been convicted of theft three times within some period limited is a common thief in some states and is punished much more severely.

Common victualer. One who furnishes food to all who apply. As a rule the business must be licensed, and conducting it without a license is a misdemeanor.

Common scold. A quarrelsome, scolding woman who by her abusive language frequently disturbs the neighborhood. Such a woman is punishable as a nuisance. See Railer and Brawler.

Compounding a felony. The entering into an agreement not to prosecute a felony or to show favor in a prosecution.

Concealed weapons. See Carrying Concealed Weapons.

Concealing mortgaged goods. The concealment of goods in which another has a right as mortgagee, with intent to deprive him of his property, is a species of fraud and is punished in most states.

Conspiracy. The agreement of two or more persons to do an unlawful act or to do a lawful act by unlawful means.

Contempt of court is where a person refuses to obey a legal order of a court or does any act which may tend to hinder the course of justice or show disrespect to the court's authority.

Corporations, management of. The management of corporations is regulated by law, and many penalties are imposed for neglect of duty.

Counterfeiting. The making of false coin in imitation of the genuine with intent to defraud. The forging of government notes or bank bills.

Counterfeiting labels, trademarks, and brands. This is a species of fraud and is made a misdemeanor by statute.

Criminal carelessness. Carelessness by which death results may be manslaughter, but where a lesser injury follows it is punished in some states.

Crime against nature. See Sodomy.

Cruelty to animals is pain inflicted upon them either actively or by neglect without justifiable cause.

Cruelty to children. See Children, cruelty to.

Dangerous weapons, sale of. This forbidden to minors in many states.

Desertion is the offense of abandoning the military or legal service without leave.

Disorderly house. Any common bawdy house, common gaming or betting house, or disorderly place of entertainment. It is a common nuisance and a misdemeanor to keep such house.

Disorderly person. One who is guilty of rude or indecent conduct to the disturbance of the public.

Disturbing meetings is a form of nuisance. When people assemble for any lawful purpose, a disturbance of their meetings was a crime at common law. In most states there are statutes defining the crime. Thus religious meetings, temperance meetings, schools, and even singing-schools, have been held within the law.

Dogs, unlicensed. In most states dogs must be licensed, and the keeping of an unlicensed dog is a misdemeanor.

Dog-fighting is criminal.

Drunkenness as a crime is the effect produced by the voluntary use of intoxicating liquor. The degree necessary is not defined by statute, but it must be such as sensibly affects the behavior. It is not a crime in all the states.

Duel is the fighting between two persons armed with weapons at an appointed time and place upon a precedent quarrel. Either the fighting a duel or the sending a challenge to fight one is forbidden and punished.

Eavesdropping. The listening under the walls, windows, or eaves of a house to hearken after discourse and thereupon to frame slanderous and mischievous tales.

Elections, frauds at. These offenses are defined by statute in each state and no general definition can be given.

Embezzlement. The fraudulent appropriation of another's property by one who has the lawful possession. The fact of lawful possession distinguishes it from larceny. It is usually defined by statute.

Embracery is the offense of attempting to corrupt, influence, or instruct a jurymen by means other than proper testimony in open court.

Engrossing was the offense of buying up large quantities of corn or other necessaries with intent to sell them again. It is no longer a crime in England, and probably not here.

Escape is where the prisoner himself leaves lawful custody, or where the person in whose custody he is negligently or willfully allows him to depart.

Exposing person. See Indecent Exposure.

Extortion is the demanding and taking of an illegal fee under color of office by a person clothed by law with official duties and privileges, but it is not a crime if the fee is taken under a mistake of fact or law. The taking by a public officer under color of his office of any valuable thing or money.

Factory Laws. The regulations as to the hours of labor, the labor of women and minors, and as to the protection of life, person, and health in factories are defined by the statutes of each state.

False imprisonment. The unlawful restraint of a person's liberty. It is often defined by statute.

False news. At common law it was a crime to spread false news or false statements about persons. Whether it is still a crime in this country is doubtful.

False pretenses. A false statement of some past or existing fact made with intent to defraud, and actually accomplishing the fraud. It is generally defined by statute. If the owner is tricked out of his property, not intending to part with it, it is larceny.

Fish and Game Laws. The taking of fish and game is regulated for the protection and increase of them, and the violation of these laws is a misdemeanor.

Forcible entry and detainer. Forcible trespass. The violently taking or keeping possession of lands or tenements with menaces, force and arms without the authority of law. The forcible seizure or forcible detainer of personal property under like circumstances may be indicted as a forcible trespass.

Forestalling is the offense of raising the price of goods by buying them up when on the way to market, or dissuading or preventing persons from bringing them to market. It is no longer an offense in England, and probably not here.

Forgery. The making, altering, or signing of a writing with intent to defraud, to the prejudice, legal or pecuniary, of another.

Fornication. The sexual intercourse of an unmarried person with a person of the opposite sex, whether married or unmarried. In some states, if the other person is married, it is adultery. In other states it is not an offense unless under certain circumstances of publicity.

Fugitives from justice. Persons who having committed a crime in one jurisdiction flee therefrom into another jurisdiction to escape punishment. They are liable to be arrested and detained until proceedings can be taken for their extradition.

Game laws. See Fish and Game Laws.

Gaming. The playing at any game of chance or skill on the issue of which money or property having any value depends.

Gaming house. A place where gaming is carried on as a business. It is a common nuisance, and sometimes is classed as a disorderly house.

Gaming implements, possession of, is sometimes made a misdemeanor and the instruments forfeitable.

Habitual criminal. Where a person has been repeatedly convicted of crime, in some states he may be punished as an habitual criminal. In England persons who are under police supervision in consequence of crime are so called.

Health. See Unwholesome Food.

Health, board of. Certain bodies are empowered to establish regulations or by-laws which when within their authority have the force of law, and to annex penalties to them. No general rules can be laid down as to them, as they depend upon the laws of each state.

Homicide. The killing of one human being by another. It may be justifiable, when authorized by law, or excusable when the facts do not make the party criminally responsible, as when the killing is by accident. When criminal it may be either murder or manslaughter. See those heads.

Idle and disorderly. See Disorderly Persons.

Illegal voting. This is voting by one who is not entitled to vote, and is a misdemeanor.

Ill-fame, house of. It is synonymous with a bawdy house or brothel. A house kept for the resort of persons desiring to engage in unlawful sexual intercourse.

Incest. The carnal knowledge of persons within the degrees of kindred within which marriage is prohibited.

Indecent exposure. Indecency. It is a misdemeanor to do any grossly indecent act in any public place, or to expose the person.

Inspection laws are laws passed to secure the quality of articles of commerce. Their violation is a misdemeanor. Their object is to improve the quality of articles produced by the labor of the country; to fit them for exportation or for domestic use.

Interfering with officer. See Resisting Officer.

Intimidation. It is a misdemeanor for any person to use violence to or intimidate any other person, or his wife or children, with a view to compel him to abstain from doing or to do any act which he has a legal right to do or abstain from doing.

Intimidation of laborer. In some states it is a misdemeanor to attempt to prevent a person from working for a certain employer by threats.

Intimidation of voter. It is a misdemeanor to attempt to influence by threats the exercise by a voter of his right.

Intoxicating liquors. The sale of intoxicating liquor is regulated by statutes which forbid its sale except by persons licensed, and allow it to be sold by them only at fixed times and places and to certain persons. These laws differ in every state.

Kidnapping. The forcible abduction or stealing away of a person. It is false imprisonment with the element of abduction added.

Labor laws. See Factory Laws.

Larceny is the felonious taking and carrying away of the goods of another, with intent to make them the taker's property. It has various degrees according to the amount of property stolen, and whether it is stolen from the person or from a house. These degrees are defined in each state by statute.

Larceny, grand. Larceny was formerly, and may be still in some states, divided into grand and petty according to the value of the property stolen, the punishment being different.

Larceny from the person, or pocket picking, is an aggravated form of larceny.

Lasciviousness embraces indecency and obscenity both in word and act. In many states it is extended and defined by statute.

Lewd and lascivious cohabitation. The living together of a man and woman who are not married.

Lewdness is licentiousness of an open and notorious character, as the frequenting of houses of ill-fame or some grossly scandalous and public indecency.

Libel. A censorious or ridiculing writing, picture, or sign made with a mischievous or malicious intent towards government, magistrates, or individuals. The printing blasphemy, obscenity, or other immoral matter is libel. The publication of matter tending to defame the memory of the dead is also libelous.

Licenses are required as a condition for transacting certain kinds of business, and the conducting such business without them, or in violation of their conditions, is a misdemeanor. The sale of particular articles may require a license in the same way.

Lottery. The distribution of prizes by chance.

Lottery tickets, sale of. The sale of tickets in a lottery established in another state is usually forbidden.

Maiming cattle may fall under the head of cruelty to animals; but if done with intent to injure the owner, may be a separate offense.

Malicious mischief. Injury done to personal property out of malice. It is extended by statute to many injuries to real estate.

Manslaughter. The killing of a human being unlawfully but without malice aforethought. Voluntary manslaughter is when the act is committed with a design to kill, but under such circumstances of provocation that the law regards them as palliating the criminality of the act. Involuntary manslaughter is when one causes the death of another by some unlawful act or by negligence without intent to kill.

Mayhem. The violently depriving another of the use of such of his members as may render him the less able in fighting either to defend himself or to annoy his enemy. In most states the offense is defined by statute.

Measures, false. See Weights and Measures.

Milk laws are one species of inspection laws, and punish the possession or sale of adulterated milk.

Misprision of felony is where a person who knows that some other person has committed felony, conceals or procures the concealment of it. It is ordinarily a misdemeanor.

Misprision of treason is the concealment of it or the failure to make it known.

Moonshiner. An illicit distiller of liquors.

Murder is the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought. It is usually divided into degrees according to the enormity of the crime. These degrees are defined in each state by statute.

Nations, law of. There are various violations of the rights of foreign nations which are punishable. Such are endeavors to create revolts, libeling foreign princes, and the violation of safe-conducts or passports.

Neutrality. Violations of the neutrality laws by furnishing aid to those attacking nations with whom we are at peace are a crime.

Nightwalking. Vagrancy or disturbance of the peace at night, more commonly used of prostitutes who solicit persons at night.

Nuisance. A criminal nuisance is anything which works hurt, inconvenience, or damage to the public; which interferes with the free exercise of a public right, which shocks or corrupts the public morals or injures the public health. It may be by doing an act or omitting to do it.

Obscene books. The possession or publication of obscene books, pictures, or papers is a misdemeanor. A publication is obscene when its tendency is to deprave and corrupt those whose minds are open to such immoral influences and into whose hands it is likely to fall.

Obstructing public justice in almost any manner is a crime. Thus preventing or attempting to prevent the attendance at court of a witness, a juror, or an officer of the court, tampering with judges or jurors, personating officers or jurymen, are punishable.

Obtaining money by false pretenses. See False Pretenses.

Offensive trades are a species of nuisance. See that head.

Office, refusal to accept. With some statute exceptions the refusal without lawful excuse to accept an office to which a person has been elected is an offense.

Oleomargarine. The sale of imitations of butter is forbidden or regulated.

Opium joints are places where provision is made for the smoking of opium. The keeping of such places is forbidden in many states.

Pauper is a person who receives relief under the poor laws. Sales of liquor to such persons are forbidden in some states, and it is made an offense to bring such persons into a state.

Pawnbroker is a person who keeps a shop and lends money

on goods pledged with him as security. The business ordinarily requires a license, and is regulated in other ways. If these regulations are violated, it is a misdemeanor.

Pederasty. Another name for sodomy.

Perjury is a willful false oath by one who, being lawfully required to depose the truth in any proceeding in a course of justice, swears absolutely but falsely in a matter of some consequence to the point in question, whether he be believed or not.

Perjury, subornation of, is the procuring another to commit perjury.

Personation. The act of representing one's self to be some one else, whether living or dead, real or fictitious, for the purpose of fraud. It is a misdemeanor.

Personating officer is the representing one's self to be an officer, for purposes of fraud.

Piracy consists in committing those acts of robbery and depredation upon the high seas which, if committed upon land, would have amounted to felony there. It has been enlarged by statute.

Poison, sale of. The sale of poisons is ordinarily regulated, and the keeping or sale in violation of these regulations is a misdemeanor.

Polygamy. See Bigamy.

Pool selling. A form of gambling. See Gaming.

Prison breach is the breaking out by a prisoner from his place of confinement.

Prize-fighting. A voluntary contest between two persons fighting together for some prize.

Profanity. Profane cursing and swearing is punishable at common law as a species of nuisance. In many states it is also specially forbidden by statute.

Prostitution. The act or practice of offering the body to an indiscriminate sexual intercourse. It is not ordinarily of itself a crime, but the person is punished as a nightwalker.

Provisions, inspection of. See Inspection Laws.

Public ways. The obstruction of public ways, or the permitting them to be out of repair by those whose duty it is to repair them, is an offense.

Railroads, obstruction of. The placing obstructions upon the track of railroads which may cause injury to the property of the railroad or the lives of its passengers is made a crime by statute.

Rape is the unlawful carnal knowledge of a woman by force

without her consent. But the force is mainly material on the question of consent, for if the woman is overcome by fear or in a state of insensibility, the offense may still be committed.

Receiving stolen goods. Where a person comes in possession of goods, having reason to believe them to be stolen, and holds them for his own advantage, he is guilty of this offense.

Regrating is the offense of buying corn or other necessaries in any market and selling it again in the same place so as to raise the price. It is no longer a crime in England, and probably not in this country.

Rescue is the forcibly and knowingly freeing another from an arrest or imprisonment.

Rescue of beasts impounded is a misdemeanor.

Resisting officer. Any person who knowingly obstructs or resists an officer in the discharge of his duty is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Riot is a tumultuous disturbance of the peace by at least three persons with intent to execute some private purpose.

Robbery is larceny from the person or from his immediate presence by force and violence and putting in fear.

Rogue. A wandering beggar, vagrant, or vagabond.

Rout is an attempt to commit a riot.

School laws. In most states children are required to attend school for some part of the year, and parents who neglect to send them are liable to be punished, and the children are liable to be arrested as truants. See Truancy.

A seaman may be convicted under the United States laws of various violations of his duty: such as desertion; neglecting and refusing without reasonable cause to join his ship or to proceed to sea; absence without leave; quitting the vessel without leave on arriving at port; willful disobedience to any lawful command or willful neglect of duty; assaulting the master or mate; combining with others of the crew to disobey lawful commands or to neglect duty; willfully damaging the vessel or embezzling or willfully damaging the cargo or stores, or smuggling.

Sedition. In England various misdemeanors, less than treason but of the same general nature, were known under the general name of sedition. Such were libels upon the government, riots to its disturbance, and the like.

Seduction is the enticement of a female to surrender her chastity by means of some art, influence, promise, or deception calculated to effect that object. It is usually defined by statute, and may not be a crime in all the states.

Selling liquor. See Intoxicating Liquor.

Septulture. Selling a dead body for dissection, refusing burial, disinterring a dead body, defacing tombs, are all misdemeanors.

Shebeening. The illicit sale of excisable liquors. A Scotch term.

Slung shot, possession of. In some states the possession of slung shot or brass knuckles is a misdemeanor, and so is their manufacture or sale.

Sodomy is the unnatural copulation of one human being with another or with a beast.

Stock, fraudulent issue of. One of the frauds in connection with the management of corporations, which is sometimes made by statute a separate misdemeanor.

Suicide was at common law a felony. The attempt to commit it, aiding in committing it, or counseling its commission would seem to be crimes.

Sunday laws. The doing of certain acts, defined by statute in each state, on the Lord's Day or Sunday is made criminal.

Swindling. See Cheating.

Telegraphs, injury to. The willful interference with the operation of telegraph lines is a species of malicious mischief and in some states is made a separate offense.

Theatres. In most states theatres require a license, and persons getting them up without are guilty of a misdemeanor.

Trademark. Some distinctive mark or device accompanying or affixed to an article indicating that it is manufactured or sold by a particular person, firm, or corporation. In some states it is protected against false and fraudulent imitations by the criminal law.

Trade regulations. See Inspection Laws, Weights and Measures.

Treason is levying war against the United States or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort, by a person owing allegiance to the United States.

Trees, injury to. This is a species of malicious mischief, and in some states is made a matter of separate regulation.

Truancy. A child who, being required by law to attend school, absents himself, is a truant, and is liable to arrest and punishment.

Unlawful assemblage is an assembly of persons for a purpose which if executed would make them rioters but which they do not execute or attempt to execute.

Unwholesome food. Corrupting water used for drinking, or

rendering unwholesome any food which is to be eaten, or even the exposure of unwholesome provisions for sale to be used as food, is a misdemeanor.

Vagabonds. Rogues, fortune-tellers, persons lodging in deserted buildings or in the open air without visible means of subsistence. They are liable to arrest and punishment.

Vagrancy. The state of being a vagabond.

Weights and measures, false. Weights and measures are established by statute, and the use of false measures and weights, or in some states even their possession, is a misdemeanor.

Wills. The concealment or withholding from probate of will after the death of the testator is in some states a misdemeanor.

CHAPTER II.

DEFINITIONS OF CRIMINAL TERMS.

In this chapter it is intended to give in alphabetical order the words and phrases which an officer is most likely to meet in criminal proceedings, with a brief definition of each.

Accomplice is one who participates in any manner, other than as principal, in the commission, of a crime. The evidence of an accomplice is viewed with suspicion, and the judge usually advises the jury not to convict a person on the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice.

Acquittal is when a person being duly charged with some crime and put upon his trial is found not guilty. He then cannot be tried again for the same offense. See *Autrefois Acquit*.

Affidavit is a sworn statement to be presented to a court. It is usually only admissible on some collateral matter or motion. When written statements are taken to be used at the principal trial they are called depositions.

Affirmation is a solemn declaration made by persons who have conscientious scruples against taking oaths. It subjects the person making it to the penalties of perjury, if the statement made is false.

Age. Children under the age of seven years are incapable of committing crime, and between the ages of seven and fourteen it must be shown affirmatively that they are of sufficient capacity to know that the act is wrong.

Alias. An alias writ or execution is a second writ or execution issued when the first is returned in whole or in part unexecuted.

Alibi is a Latin word meaning "elsewhere." It is used in criminal cases to describe the defense that the accused was at some other place than that where the crime was committed at the time when it was committed.

Alien is a subject of another government; an unnaturalized foreigner.

Allegiance is the tie which binds the subject to the government in return for that protection which the government affords the subject. Even an alien may owe it to some extent so long as he

remains in the country. The oath of allegiance is taken by persons being naturalized, by persons qualifying for office, and on other occasions. A person when naturalized is required expressly to renounce the allegiance of his former country.

Appeal. A person convicted in some lower tribunal carries his case to the upper court by appeal that it may there be tried anew.

Apprehend is to make an arrest on a charge of crime.

Approver is one who confesses his crime and at the same time accuses others to save himself; otherwise called state's evidence.

Arraignment of a criminal consists in calling him by name to the bar to the court, reading the indictment or complaint to him, and asking him if he is guilty or not guilty.

Articles of war are the regulations made by the government for the preservation of discipline of the army and navy respectively. Soldiers or sailors violating them are punished by court-martial.

Autopsy is the dissection of a dead body for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of death.

Autrefois acquit and autrefois convict are defenses in criminal prosecutions, the first to the effect that the prisoner has already been tried before a court of competent jurisdiction and has been acquitted, and the second that he has been so tried and convicted. In either case, upon the plea being found true he must be acquitted and discharged.

Bail is security that a person concerned in a criminal proceeding will obey or be dealt with in accordance with the requirements of the court. It is also used to signify the persons who become sureties.

Bona fide. Latin words meaning "in good faith," that is, without fraud, collusion, or participation in wrong-doing.

Breach of the peace. Breaches of the peace are offenses against the public order. Actual breaches of the peace include riotous and unlawful assemblies, riots, affrays, forcible entry and detainer. Constructive breaches of the peace include sending challenges and provoking to fight, going armed in public without lawful occasion in such a manner as to alarm the public. Apprehended breaches of the peace are where there are threats of bodily injury or apparent preparations for such violence. Even the publication of an aggravated libel may be.

Capias. A writ or process commanding the officer to take the body of a person and bring him before some court.

Capital crime is one punishable by death.

Certiorari. A writ issued by a superior court to some inferior

court commanding it to certify its proceedings to the upper court for examination and correction. It does not lie where the errors can be corrected by appeal. It also lies in some cases where it is necessary for the higher court to use the records of the lower court.

Challenge. An objection taken to the jurors who are to try a person accused. It is either to the array, that is to the whole body, for partiality or error in the mode of summoning, or to the polls. The latter challenge may be either peremptory or for cause. In case of a peremptory challenge, no cause need be stated. The number of peremptory challenges is usually limited by law.

Christian name. The baptismal name distinct from the surname. It is possible that it should consist of a single letter. In all legal papers it should be given in full.

Circumstantial evidence is distinguished from direct evidence by the fact that the question in issue is proved by evidence of circumstances from which it may be inferred because such circumstances either usually or necessarily attend the principal fact.

Complaint is the formal accusation of crime made under oath to some competent officer as the commencement of a criminal prosecution. Upon it the warrant is founded.

Confession. An admission of guilt made either in court by plea of guilty or out of court to some person who appears as a witness to it. It must be made freely and without threats or promises of favor, otherwise it is not admissible in evidence. It has been said by the court that no cases require more careful scrutiny than those of disclosures made by a party under arrest to the officer who has him in custody, and in none will slighter threats or promises of favor exclude the subsequent confessions.

Confidential communications. Communications between a party and his attorney made with reference to judicial proceedings, or between husband and wife, are protected from disclosure. In some states communication to medical and spiritual advisers are also privileged.

Conviction is the finding a person guilty of a criminal charge duly made against him.

Coroner is an officer whose principal duty is to inquire as to the manner of death of any person who dies suddenly or is slain. The inquest is held with a jury and a view of the dead body. If the jury return a verdict finding any person guilty of the death, the coroner must bind over the person accused and the witnesses for further examination in the proper court. The office is abolished in some states and the duties transferred to the lower courts.

Corpus delicti. Latin words meaning literally the body of the offense. The phrase usually means the fact that a crime has been committed. In case of murder it is often used to mean the dead body itself, without the discovery of which it is difficult to prove that any crime has been committed.

Count. The separate paragraph of an indictment or complaint which should be complete in itself, which charges one crime or charges the crime in one mode.

Court of record. A court having common law jurisdiction, with a clerk or other officer required by law to keep a record of its proceedings.

Covin is a fraudulent agreement between two or more persons to the prejudice of another.

Criminals and paupers, deportation of. It is unlawful for persons who are undergoing a sentence for conviction in their own countries of felonious crimes (other than political or growing out of or the result of such political offenses), or whose sentence has been remitted on condition of their immigration, and women imported for purposes of prostitution, to immigrate to the United States.

Culprit appears to mean a person legally accused of crime but not yet convicted.

Day usually means twenty-four hours. The solar day includes the time from the rising to the setting of the sun. Daylight is the time before sunrise and after sunset which is accounted as part of day in the offense of burglary.

De facto are Latin words meaning "in fact." They are opposed to *de jure* which mean "of right." An officer *de facto* is one who is in the actual exercise and possession of an office although by a defective or void title. Strangers are protected in dealing with him.

De homine replegiando. A writ to replevy a man out of prison or the custody of a private person on security for his return, if legally holden. It is for the most part superseded by the writ of habeas corpus.

Demurrer. It is a pleading by which the accused sets up that the indictment or complaint, even if true, does not sufficiently charge him with any crime.

Deposition is the evidence of a witness who for some reason cannot be present at the trial of a cause in court. It is taken in writing after notice, before some magistrate, according to forms and regulations established in each state. In criminal cases in

some states it may be taken and used in behalf of the defendant. But it cannot be used against him because he is entitled to be confronted with the witnesses against him.

Dipsomania is a disease which irresistibly impels a person to drink intoxicating liquor.

Duress. Imprisonment or restraint of liberty.

Election. Where the defendant is charged in different counts with different offenses, the court may order the prosecuting officer to elect upon which count he will proceed. So if there appear to have been two acts committed to which the description of the offense will apply, he may be required to elect which he will claim was the act referred to in the indictment.

Error. A writ of error is a proceeding for the correction of errors in the trial of a cause.

Ex officio. By virtue of office. An authority or place which one has by virtue of some office which he holds.

Ex parte signifies that the proceeding is by one party without notice to or the presence of the other.

Ex post facto are Latin words, meaning "from that which happened afterwards," and are applied especially to laws which attempt to make an act done before their passage, and then innocent, a crime, or to make a guilty act punishable in some manner different from the punishment established when it was committed. Such laws are unconstitutional.

Examination. The preliminary hearing before the magistrate of the evidence against one accused of crime to determine whether there is sufficient evidence for his commitment.

Forestalling is the offense of raising the price of goods by buying merchandise on its way to market, or dissuading persons from bringing their goods to market. It is doubtful whether it is a crime in this country.

Forfeiture is the taking of goods from the owner as a punishment for their use in the commission of some crime. Thus smuggled goods are forfeited to the government, and in some states liquors illegally kept.

Forum is a Latin word meaning "court."

Franchise means a liberty or privilege.

Fugitive from justice is one who, having committed a crime in one state, is then found in another state.

Felony. Originally an offense which occasioned a total forfeiture of lands or goods, or both, at common law, and to which capital or other punishment may be superadded, according to the

degree of guilt. In some states it is defined by statute. In Massachusetts any crime punishable by death or imprisonment in the state prison is a felony, and no other.

Grand jury. Grand jury means great jury as distinguished from the petit jury, or little jury. It is composed of not less than twelve nor more than twenty-three men, who must be properly selected under the laws of the state, and competent to serve. Being duly summoned, they present themselves at court, where they are usually charged by the judge, and then retire to consider by themselves such matters as may be presented to them. In this country the grand jury is usually attended by the state prosecuting officer, who presents to them the cases for their consideration, and advises them as to the law. They hear all cases which have been sent to them by the lower courts, or are presented to them by the prosecuting officer, or by any private individual. They hear only the evidence for the prosecution, and are to decide upon that evidence whether there is sufficient cause to call upon the party accused to answer it. If so, they return an indictment, which is usually drawn by the prosecuting officer. This is indorsed "A true bill," and signed by the foreman. If they decide that the evidence is not sufficient, they return "No bill," and the party, if under arrest, is discharged. At least twelve of the jury must vote for the bill.

Habeas corpus. The name is from two Latin words of the old writ which commanded the officer to whom it was directed to have the body of the person named before the court, "habeas corpus" meaning "have the body." It is a writ the ordinary purpose of which is to bring a person confined before some court, that the grounds and legality of his confinement may be inquired into. If illegally confined he is discharged, otherwise remanded. It also lies when it is necessary to have a prisoner before some court for the purpose of testifying, or for any other purpose, and in some states it is used to remove an action to a higher court.

House of correction is a prison in which persons guilty of the lesser offenses are confined.

Hue and cry was the old common-law method of pursuing with horn and with voice all felons and such as have dangerously wounded another.

Idem sonans. Latin words meaning "sounding the same." They are used where the name of a person is misspelled, but the sound as pronounced would be substantially the same, in which case the error is not material.

Impanel. Formerly a jury was said to be impaneled when the sheriff had entered their names upon the panel, or little piece of parchment attached to the writ of *venire facias* by which they were summoned. In modern practice the word is applied to a ceremony of enrollment varied in different states.

Indictment. This is a written accusation of crime presented by the grand jury. It must set out the particulars of the offense fully and according to the technical language of the criminal law. It is the foundation of the proceedings, and to it the person accused must plead. In the lower courts, where the grand jury does not sit, the proceedings are begun by a complaint, which is a like statement of the charge made under oath by the person instituting the prosecution, and usually called the complainant.

Infamous crime. By the constitution of the United States "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury," with an exception of the army and navy. Any crime expressly declared infamous, or which is punished by confinement at hard labor, is within the meaning of these words. So were those formerly punished by the pillory, branding, whipping, and cropping.

Information. This is a written charge by the prosecuting officer that some person has been guilty of crime. Offenses not infamous may be prosecuted by information. It is also used for other purposes.

Inquest. The word is used to signify a judicial inquiry, usually by a jury summoned for the purpose. It is most frequently the examination held in case of persons dying by violence or suddenly. It sometimes means the finding of the jury, or the jury itself. The grand jury is called the grand inquest.

Jeopardy means danger or peril. The constitution of the United States declares that no person shall be "subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb." A person whose case has been fully tried to a verdict of guilty or not guilty cannot be tried again, except upon his own motion or exceptions.

Jurat. A memorandum written at the end of an affidavit or other writing which is sworn to, stating the place where, and the date when, the affidavit was sworn, with the signature of the person administering the oath and the title of his office.

Jurisdiction. The power of a judge or court to deal with proceedings before him is called his jurisdiction. It may be limited to proceedings of a certain amount, or by the value of the property concerned, or by the residence of the parties, or by the

place where the cause of action arose. It is also either original or appellate. In the first case the proceeding may be begun in the court; in the other it can only come before it by appeal.

Jury. The grand jury has already been explained. The petit or traverse jury consists of twelve men selected and impaneled in modes defined by the laws of each state, whose duty it is to try persons legally brought before them charged with crime. Their finding, which is called the verdict, in criminal cases is either "Guilty" or "Not guilty."

Law is the system of rules enforceable by judicial means in a country and governing the rights and conduct of those living there. In this country it is either common law or statute law; the latter is found in the express enactments of the legislature, and the former is found in the decisions of the courts founded upon general principles.

License is an authority granted by the state or some municipal corporation to do some act or conduct some business which is otherwise forbidden and illegal.

Limitations. For the crime of murder there is no limit. A prosecution for the lesser crimes is barred after a time which differs in the different states, there being no limitation in some. The time is reckoned from the commission of the offense to the beginning of the proceedings.

Minority, as applied to age, expresses the state of a person who is less than twenty-one years of age. A person comes of age on the day before his twenty-first birthday.

Misdemeanor. Any crime less in degree than a felony.

Misprision. In its larger sense it is used to signify every considerable misdemeanor which has not a certain name given to it by the law. But this sense is unusual. It ordinarily is used with "treason" or "felony" to denote the failure to give information of those crimes, when known, or their active concealment.

Mittimus is a writ directing the officers to whom it is directed to commit a person named in it to confinement for the reasons and the time stated in it. It is the authority by which the jailer holds him in custody.

Name. A person's name consisted of his Christian name, given in baptism, and his surname, which is the family name. At common law a person could assume whatever surname or as many surnames as he pleased. In a complaint or indictment the person accused may be described by any name by which he is known. If the name is one by which he is not known he must be discharged.

Night. At common law it seems to have meant the time when there was not light enough to discern a man's face.

Nisi prius. These are Latin words meaning "unless before," and are taken from the writ which commanded the sheriff to summon a jury to the court at Westminster, *unless before* that time the justice came into his county. They now signify a trial term as distinguished from a term where questions of law are heard.

Nolle prosequi, or *nol. pros.*, is a discontinuance of a criminal prosecution at the motion of the prosecuting officer. In most states it can be entered at his discretion before a jury is impaneled, and by the consent of the defendant afterwards. It means that the state is unwilling to prosecute further.

Oath of a witness is a religious asseveration by which the party solemnly calls his God to witness that what he says is the truth, administered by competent authority, as a requisite for the admission of his evidence in court. If he has religious scruples as to taking an oath he is allowed to solemnly affirm the truth of his statement.

Overt means open. Thus treason must be proved by some overt act; that is, some open act, more than words.

Panel means the list of jurors prepared for the trial of cases at a particular sitting of a court.

Pardon is the release of a person convicted of crime from the penalties established for his offense. It is granted by the executive of the state or by a special board of pardons. It may be either absolute or conditional. For instance, the criminal may be set at liberty so long as he is of good behavior. A full pardon restores the person to the state before the law in which he was before conviction.

Parol evidence means oral evidence, or evidence given by word of mouth, as distinguished from written documents. In this sense a deposition or affidavit is parol evidence.

Penal servitude is a phrase of the English criminal law to express a punishment which consists in confinement and hard labor.

Plea is the answer which the accused makes to the charge against him. It may be either a special plea, as, for instance, some objection to the form of the indictment, to the jurisdiction of the court, or that he has been convicted or acquitted before; or he may plead the general issue, which is not guilty, and is a denial of his guilt.

Police courts are lower courts existing in some states, with

substantially the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, and dealing for the most part with criminal matters.

Polling the jury is the requiring each jurymen to declare himself what his verdict is, instead of the announcement by the foreman for the whole jury. In some states the judge may order it in his discretion, but in others it is the right of the party to ask it; but he must claim it before the verdict is announced.

Posse comitatus means "power of the county," and is an assemblage of the able-bodied male inhabitants at the summons of the sheriff, either to defend the county against public enemies, or to keep the peace, or to pursue felons. Persons failing to obey the summons are liable to punishment.

Possession of stolen goods, when recent, raises a presumption of larceny against the possessor.

Precept is an order or direction given by a magistrate or court to some officer, requiring him to do some act. It is a general word, which includes writs and warrants and other orders.

Presumption. A presumption is an inference drawn from one set of facts as to the truth of other facts in controversy. Thus the law presumes that a man intends the natural consequences of his acts. Therefore when his acts are proved, further proof of his intentions is unnecessary. Thus, if one person strikes another with an axe, or other deadly weapon, he is presumed to intend him harm. There are two kinds of presumptions: one conclusive, as that a child under seven years old cannot be guilty of crime; the other rebuttable, as the presumption created against a person by the recent possession of stolen property. This he can explain, and clear himself of the charge.

Prima facie evidence. *Prima facie* means "at first sight," or "on the face of it." The phrase denotes evidence which is sufficient on the face of it, if not afterwards controlled by other evidence.

Prisoner at the bar means the accused person while on trial.

Prison. This word may mean generally any place of confinement for persons under arrest pending their trial, or under sentence after conviction, or it may designate some particular place of confinement, as the state prison.

Privilege of witness. A witness may refuse to testify to certain facts. He cannot be compelled to state facts tending to criminate him, that is, which can be used against him in any criminal procedure, or which may disgrace him, or which may subject him to a civil action for a penalty or forfeiture.

Process. Writs or warrants issued to bring in the accused to answer to the indictment or complaint against him.

Prosecutor. The person who institutes criminal proceedings against another. In the lower courts it may be a private person, but in this country all prosecutions in the higher courts are in the hands of a public officer, who bears different names in the different states.

Purpresture is a form of common nuisance. It is where a person erects a building or other structure which encroaches upon a public street or highway, public water, or other public property.

Quash means to discharge or set aside. It is used to express the decision by which the magistrate orders some indictment or other proceeding to be dismissed for insufficiency or other fatal defect.

Reasonable cause; probable cause. Such grounds as would lead a reasonable man to suspect another of crime and to cause his arrest therefor.

Reasonable doubt. A jury should not convict in a criminal case if they have a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the accused. This does not mean a mere possible doubt. Because everything relating to human affairs and depending upon moral evidence is open to some possible or imaginary doubt. It is that state of the case which, after the entire comparison and consideration of all the evidence, leaves the minds of jurors in that condition that they cannot say that they feel an abiding conviction to a moral certainty of the truth of the charge. It is not beyond all possible or imaginary doubt, but requires such proof as precludes every reasonable hypothesis except that which it tends to support, and as satisfies the judgment and consciences of the jury as reasonable men, and applying their reason to the evidence before them that the crime charged has been committed by the defendant, and so satisfies them as to leave no other reasonable conclusion possible.

Recognizance. An obligation entered into before a court or magistrate, and afterwards entered of record, by which the person entering into it binds himself in some sum named to the state on condition that it shall be forfeited if he does not appear at some future time, prosecute an appeal, or do some other act incidental to the carrying on of a prosecution.

Record. The records of a court are the formal history of the proceedings before it, entered by the clerk, and the only evidence of what has been done by the court. They cannot be explained or contradicted.

Refreshing memory. A witness while on the stand and testi-

fyng may look at memoranda or even printed documents for the purpose of aiding his memory and recalling facts.

Respondent. One against whom a summons or appeal is brought.

Return. It is the duty of every officer to whom a writ or warrant is committed for service to state in writing on the back of it what he has done under it. This is called his return and should fully state all that he has done, for in many cases it is his justification if called in question for his acts.

Search warrant is a writ issuing from a court or magistrate directing the examination of a house or place which is described in the warrant for articles alleged to be concealed or used there contrary to law; usually stolen goods or liquors or other goods which are liable to forfeiture.

Subpœna is a writ requiring a person to appear at a time and place named or suffer a penalty. It is used to summon witnesses.

Summons is a writ requiring the party to appear before a court to answer some charge against him. It is used in some cases where an arrest is not considered necessary.

Surname is the family or last name as distinguished from the baptismal name.

Surrender of fugitives. See Extradition.

Swearing the peace. This is a complaint made to a magistrate or court that the complainant has cause to be afraid of violence from another. If sustained the person complained against is bound over for some fixed time to keep the peace.

Talesman. When there are not a sufficient number of jurymen in court to complete the twelve necessary to try the cause, the court may order the sheriff to summon any person who is qualified from the bystanders. The person so summoned is called a talesman.

Teste. The concluding clause of a writ, beginning with the word "witness," or, in the Latin form, "teste." The writ is said to bear test or teste of him whose name follows the word "witness," who is supposed to testify to the authority of the writ. The name is usually that of the chief judge of the court.

Trial is that step in the course of a judicial proceeding which determines the facts. It may be before a judge alone or before a judge and jury. In all criminal cases the accused is entitled to a trial by a jury of his peers, that is, of his fellow-citizens.

Utter. A technical word used mostly with reference to forgery. It means to offer, whether accepted or not, a false instrument with intent to pass it, with the representation by words or actions that it is genuine.

Variance is a term used where the proof in support of a charge shows a materially different state of facts from that charged in the indictment.

Venue is the county or district stated in the complaint or indictment, which must be that in which the court has jurisdiction. Ordinarily the crime must have been committed in that county or district, or the court has no jurisdiction. But in some cases by statute the case may be tried in another. Where the crime was committed so near the boundary that it is uncertain in which county it was committed there is sometimes a provision that it may be tried in either county. The statutes often allow the court to change the venue, that is, transfer the case to another county, when there is sufficient cause, such as local prejudice, which would interfere with a fair trial.

Verdict is the opinion or finding of the jury upon a case submitted to them.

Voire dire is a preliminary examination of a juror or witness to determine whether he is competent to serve as a juror or testify as a witness.

Warrant is a writ authorizing the arrest of a person and directing the officer to bring him before some court or magistrate.

CHAPTER III.

DUTIES AND RIGHTS OF POLICE OFFICERS.

IN this chapter it is intended to answer some of the questions which a policeman would ask with regard to his rights and duties. Many cases may arise which are not specifically stated in this chapter. As to these the principles given will usually be a guide.

1. What are police officers ?

They are officers of the law appointed to preserve the peace and property of the citizens of a city or other district. Their duties are similar but usually more limited than those of sheriffs and constables.

2. What are their general powers ?

To preserve the peace, to arrest persons guilty or suspected of crime, and to execute such warrants as are directed to them by the courts.

3. What are their duties as to preserving the peace ?

A police officer is emphatically called a peace officer, and it is his duty, so far as is in his power, to prevent any breach of the peace or other crime which is attempted or designed in his presence or within the district to which he is assigned.

4. How can he do this ?

By cautioning and forbidding the persons engaged, and in proper cases by arresting them.

5. What arms can an officer carry ?

It is customary for officers to carry a club. In some states the size is limited by law. In Massachusetts they may carry such weapons as the appointing power authorizes, but the length of the club is limited to eighteen inches. The material of which the club is made is not defined.

6. What constitutes an arrest ?

An arrest is made by touching some part of the man's person with the design, understood by him, of arresting him. If the man submits himself to the control of the officer, it will be an arrest although his person is not touched, but it is not prudent to rely upon such an imperfect form of arrest.

7. What force may an officer use in making an arrest ?

He must use whatever force is necessary to effect the arrest and overcome the resistance of the accused. But, on the other hand, he must not use any more force than is necessary or he may himself be guilty of an assault and, further, be liable to damages.

8. When can an officer use weapons in making an arrest ?

Only in an extreme case, where his own safety is endangered and it is impossible to make the arrest without. If the offense is felony, shooting may be justified if no other means exist for making the arrest. But if the offense is a misdemeanor and death should ensue, it would be murder.

9. What force can the officer use towards a person whom he has arrested ?

The same rule applies. Greater caution and more severe measures may be used in the case of serious offenses than in case of minor offenses. The character of the prisoner is to be considered. The officer may handcuff the prisoner if he believes it necessary to prevent his escape.

10. What information must the officer give the person arrested ?

He should make known his official character, his intention to arrest, and the true ground on which the arrest is made. The fact that the officer is in uniform may be a sufficient notice to the person that he is an officer, and the circumstances may give sufficient information of his purpose to arrest. But it is better and safer to be explicit.

11. Is the person arrested entitled to see the warrant ?

Not until he submits to the arrest. It should then be shown to him if he requests it.

12. When may an officer break into a building in order to make an arrest ?

He may break into a dwelling-house when he has reasonable cause to believe that the person for whom he has a warrant is in the building, and after he has disclosed his purpose and the door has not been opened. He may break inner doors and make such search as is necessary. It is immaterial whose house it is.

13. What assistance can he command ?

He has a right to call upon bystanders to assist him. They are obliged by law to do so.

14. When may he arrest without a warrant ?

When the offense is committed in his presence. In the case of many offenses an arrest without warrant is expressly authorized. An officer may also arrest for a felony without a warrant if he has reasonable ground to believe from information or his own

knowledge that a felony has been committed, and if he acts in good faith and without malice.

15. When must he have a warrant?

In substantially all other cases. He cannot arrest without a warrant for a misdemeanor which is complete before the officer has knowledge of it.

16. How far is the officer protected by his warrant?

If the warrant is regular on its face and is issued by a court having jurisdiction, it protects the officer, if he acts in good faith and keeps within the law in what he does.

17. Who are exempt from arrest?

Foreign ambassadors, their attachés and servants, or, as it is stated in the United States statutes, "the person of any public minister of any foreign state, or prince, authorized and received as such by the President, or any domestic or domestic servant of such minister."

18. At what time may an arrest be made?

At any time of day or night. But it is said that an arrest should not be made on the Lord's Day for offenses against the Sunday laws.

19. Can a magistrate order the arrest of a person without warrant?

Yes; if he commits an offense in the presence of the magistrate.

20. Where can an officer make an arrest?

Only within his precinct, unless some express statute authorizes him to go outside it,

21. Is a man who after committing a crime enlists in the army or navy liable to arrest?

He is. He can be arrested even upon lands ceded to the national government.

22. Is any time limited within which a warrant must be served after it is issued?

A warrant is good until used.

23. Can an officer discharge his prisoner?

He can, when he is satisfied of his innocence where he arrests without a warrant, except in certain cases where the statute expressly requires him to be brought to court. But where he arrests upon a warrant he must comply with it and bring the prisoner to the court, for in such case his guilt or innocence is not for the officer to determine, but for the court.

24. Can the officer search his prisoner?

He may search his prisoner to ascertain if he has weapons, money, or any other articles which might aid him in escaping.

25. What is an escape?

If after the arrest the officer allows his prisoner to escape, it is a criminal offense if voluntary. The prisoner may be re-arrested.

26. What should the officer do after the arrest?

He should as soon as may be bring the prisoner before the proper court. If the arrest is on a warrant, he should also make a proper return on the warrant. If the arrest is without a warrant, he must give the proper information so that a complaint may be made.

27. What is the officer's duty as to bail?

The prisoner must be given an opportunity to get bail.

28. Has the officer any other duty in case of an arrest?

If the arrest is for larceny, he should if possible take possession of the stolen goods. He should also be vigilant in securing any other evidence as to the crime and the names of persons who may be witnesses.

29. Under what other circumstances may a prisoner be committed to the custody of an officer?

After the person accused is convicted or held for further examination or to await the action of the grand jury, he is committed to the custody of the officer to convey to the jail or other place of detention. The officer acts under a warrant called a mittimus.

30. When can a person who has committed a crime in another state be arrested here?

When an officer has reasonable cause to believe that a crime has been committed in another state and that the criminal is in his precinct, he may arrest him without a warrant and bring him before the proper court, which will hold him to await proper proceedings for his extradition.

31. What other warrants may an officer be called upon to execute?

Search warrants which are issued by the courts for various purposes, as to find stolen property or property liable to be forfeited for illegal use.

32. What are the officer's duties in the execution of a search warrant?

He should search the premises described in the warrant, and no others, and seize the property described if he can find it; but he

must be very careful not to go beyond the authority given him by the warrant.

33. What goods may he seize ?

He must use his best judgment as to the identity of the goods which he finds with those described in his warrant. He may also seize goods not described but which are so connected with those described as to furnish evidence of their identity.

34. What other duties should a police officer perform ?

Many duties are imposed upon him in each state by its statutes which he must learn from the statutes. He is also to obey the ordinances of his city or town and be vigilant in requiring obedience to them from others. He should also care for the interest of his city or town in all other ways ; as by reporting all defects in the streets and ways and giving alarms of fire.

35. What duties has an officer with regard to insane persons ?

It would be his duty to assist in restraining such as are violent or noisy in public places to the disturbance of others. He should also execute any warrant which may be issued by legal authority directed to him requiring him to bring them before a court or to commit them to an asylum.

36. What are the duties of officers in civil cases ?

A police officer has no authority in civil matters and should not meddle in them or aid parties in obtaining their civil rights. But it is his duty to prevent a breach of the peace, and if parties in attempting to obtain their rights are committing a breach of the peace he must interfere.

37. What are the duties of officers on the trial of criminals ?

In most cases where an arrest is made the officer must be an important and is often the only witness. It is his duty, therefore, to make at the time a careful note of the circumstances and to take the names of any persons who may be present who may be able to testify to the circumstances. When called to the stand to testify he should state the facts carefully and clearly and avoid any appearance of bias or feeling against the accused. He should so far as possible master the elementary rules of evidence, so that he may not be interrupted by objections. But the safest rule is to tell simply what he himself saw without introducing any comment and without indicating his own opinion.

To this chapter is added the following extracts from the admirable Manual of the Boston Police on the subject of arrests :—

It is the duty of the police officer to immediately arrest without

a warrant any person committing or attempting to commit in his presence or within his view a felony or breach of the peace. He may also arrest without a warrant any person for a past felony on reasonable suspicion; but he cannot arrest a person for a past offense, unless such offense amounts to a felony.

If a police officer immediately pursues a person who has committed a felony, or one who is reasonably suspected of having committed a felony, it is his duty to follow the criminal wherever he may go. If the criminal takes refuge in any house or building, the police officer, after stating his office and object and demanding admission and admission being refused, or if there should be no one present of whom to make such demand, may forcibly open the outer door or window, enter the house or building, and arrest the offender. Having obtained entrance, in this or any other manner, he may forcibly open an inner door in order to effect the arrest of the person of whom he is in pursuit.

Forcibly opening an outer door is generally a violent and dangerous proceeding, and should never be resorted to except in extreme cases, and when an immediate arrest is necessary.

Police officers have power to serve any criminal warrant properly issued by any magistrate in the State of Massachusetts, provided such warrant is directed to be served by any police officer of the city of Boston, and he has power to carry a prisoner from any place within the state to one where the process under which he acts is returnable.

An officer who has a warrant placed in his hands for execution should scrutinize it carefully to ascertain:—

(a.) Whether it is issued by a magistrate having jurisdiction of the case.

(b.) Whether he is authorized to execute it.

(c.) What his powers are under it.

In arresting a person no more force shall be used than is absolutely necessary for the safe custody of the prisoner, or for overcoming any resistance that may be offered. In no instance shall a prisoner be struck except in self-defense. Any abuse of prisoners, either by word or act, will be severely punished.

If an officer finds his personal efforts insufficient to effect an arrest, or if he has reason to apprehend that resistance will be made, he may in the name of the commonwealth demand the aid of any citizens present.

Every person arrested for any cause shall be taken at once to the station house of the division upon which such person is ar-

rested and registered upon the books of that division, excepting that persons arrested by officers attached to headquarters shall be taken to the bureau of criminal investigation and there registered.

When any person charges another with crime and insists that the person so charged shall be taken into custody, the officer shall require the accuser, if unknown to him, or there is any other sufficient reason for it, to go with the accused to the station house.

Persons shall not be taken into custody upon written warrant, except in case of felony, after the adjournment of the court to which it is returnable for the day, with a view of detaining them at the station house over night, unless in the opinion of the arresting officer there is good reason to believe that the person against whom the warrant is held would be likely to escape from justice ; and no officer shall execute such warrant after court hours, unless with the approval of his superior officer.

Persons taken into custody by an officer with or without a written warrant must, if practicable, be taken before the court at its next sitting. If taken on a warrant the arresting officer must make a return over his own signature.

Every person arrested has a right to know from the officer who arrests or claims to detain him, the true ground on which the arrest is made ; and an officer who refuses to answer a question relative to the reason for such arrest, or answers such question untruly, or assigns to the person arrested an untrue reason for the arrest, or neglects upon request to exhibit to the person arrested, or any other person acting in his behalf, the precept by virtue of which such arrest is made, is punishable by fine or imprisonment.

Carriages may when necessary be hired by officers commanding divisions or under their direction for the conveyance of prisoners, other than those conveyed by the patrol wagons and prison vans to and from the several station houses.

Each officer shall at all times have with him a book in which he shall enter the names of persons arrested by him, with such particulars as may be important on the trial of the case.

✓ CHAPTER IV.

DUTIES OF PATROLMEN, THEIR DEPARTMENT, THEIR POLITICAL RIGHTS, REWARDS, TESTIMONIALS, AND GIFTS; OF THEIR ATTENDANCE UPON COURTS AND EVIDENCE.

THIS chapter is made up of extracts from the Manual of the Boston Police, as no better statement can be found.

Every patrolman shall hold himself in readiness at all times to answer the calls and obey the orders of his superior officers. He shall treat his superiors with respect, and in his demeanor to his associates on the force he shall be courteous and considerate, guarding himself against envy, jealousy, or other unfriendly feeling, and refraining from all communications to their discredit, except to his superior officers, whom it is his duty to inform of every neglect or disobedience of orders on their part which may come to his knowledge. He shall conform to the regulations and rules of the department, observe the laws and ordinances, and perform his duty with zeal, courage, discretion, and fidelity.

He shall be present at the daily roll-calls, and attend at the station house at the time appointed; if absent without leave he shall be reported to the superintendent.

Immediately after each roll-call each patrolman going out on duty shall proceed to his relieving-post and relieve the officer whose tour of duty has expired. In case said officer is not at his post, the relieving officer will report the fact to his station house. He shall confine his patrol within the limits of his route, except in case of fire, arrest of a prisoner, or other necessary absence on duty, until the time assigned for the expiration of his tour of duty and until he is regularly relieved. In case a patrolman is obliged to leave his route he will, if practicable, notify his station when he leaves and when he returns. Patrolmen are not to refuse to give their assistance for the protection of persons and property near their own routes, if called for in any case requiring immediate attention, but they are to return as soon as possible to their own routes.

Patrolmen must not walk together, or talk with each other or with any other persons, on their routes while on duty, unless it be

to communicate information pertaining to the department or in the line of their duty, and such communication must be as brief as possible. They must not remain in one spot but constantly patrol their routes.

As far as he can, without intruding upon the privacy of individuals, the patrolman shall note all removals from or into the limits of his route and acquire such knowledge of the inhabitants as will enable him to recognize them. He shall make himself perfectly acquainted with all parts of his route and with the streets, thoroughfares, courts, and houses within it.

He shall furnish such information and render such aid to all persons, when requested, as is consistent with his duty. He shall keep his number in sight and give his name and number to all persons who demand them.

He shall direct strangers and others, when requested, the nearest and safest way to their places of destination, and, when necessary, cause them to be accompanied thither by one of the police. He shall not leave his route for that purpose but shall pass such persons from his route to the next. If he hear the cry of watch or other call for assistance he shall proceed to render aid with all dispatch, taking every practicable precaution for the protection of his route, when he leaves it for this or any other purpose.

He shall send persons of the age of discretion and penniless without homes to the Charity Building, Chardon Street. He shall take note of all cases of contagious disease or sudden death, where there is reasonable ground to suspect criminality. He shall watch male and female nightwalkers and persons who improperly accost persons of the opposite sex upon the streets; and shall do all in his power to protect females from insult or annoyance.

He shall strictly watch the conduct of all persons of known bad character, fixing in his mind such impressions as will enable him to recognize them when he meets them in the streets at night. He shall note their movements and the premises they enter, learn their names, residences, and occupations, and report to his commanding officer any information he may obtain.

He shall also note during the night all vehicles which in any manner excite suspicion.

He shall take particular notice of all places where intoxicating liquor is sold, and report to the officer commanding his division all unlicensed places, and all places where the terms of the license under which liquors are sold are not fully complied with. He must note all junkshops and shops of second-hand dealers and

pawnbrokers, all places of amusement and all licensed persons and places within his route, and also all suspected gambling-houses, dancing or prize-fighting places, mock-auction rooms, vendors of lottery tickets, and houses of ill-fame, and keep a list thereof in his book for reference, and report the same to the officer commanding his division.

He shall note all street lamps out of repair, not lighted at proper times or too early extinguished; all buildings erected or in process of erection contrary to law, or any building defectively built or which has become unsafe, or wherein any noisome, dangerous, or unwholesome trade is carried on; all nuisances and other matters affecting the safety and convenience of the public or the interests of the city; and shall make report thereof without delay to his commanding officer.

He shall examine in the night-time all doors, gates, and windows of dwellings and stores to see that they are properly secured, and, if not, give notice to the inmates, if any. Where the buildings are unoccupied he must make fast all doors and windows found open and notify the owners in the morning. He must take special notice of all vacant dwelling-houses to prevent depredations; be vigilant to prevent fire or waste of water; call attention of abutters to the state of the sidewalks where by snow, ice, or other cause they are rendered dangerous, or when obstructed by fuel, boxes, or other articles, or with goods or signs extending more than a foot over the same; take note of all ashes, garbage, dead animals, or other offensive matter thrown into the street, or when the street is used for washing carriages or horses or improperly obstructed thereby. Where the laws and ordinances, orders, rules, and regulations for the government of such cases, upon notice given are not forthwith obeyed, he shall do what he can himself to make the way safe and convenient, ascertain the names of the parties offending, and report the same for complaint and prosecution.

He shall see that the sidewalks are not obstructed by persons loitering thereon to the inconvenience of other passengers. Whenever three or more persons obstruct the sidewalks, it is his duty to courteously request them to move on; and if such persons unreasonably persist in remaining he shall take them to the station house.

He shall ascertain the purpose of any person seen going from door to door or accosting people upon the street, and if such person is found to be begging, or if such person in a public place asks or receives alms, the officer shall obtain the name and address of

such persons and warn them to desist. Upon the repetition of such offense, the officer shall arrest such person as a vagrant. He shall caution all persons found peddling without a license, and upon a repetition of the offense shall arrest the offender.

He shall note all cases of fast driving; brutality to animals; horses or vehicles left unattended more than five minutes or standing more than twenty minutes or going upon the sidewalk or taking the wrong side in meeting or passing; all cases where the drivers of licensed vehicles are uncivil or demand illegal fares; or where street cars or omnibuses stop opposite the intersection of streets or on crossings, or do not conform to any other lawful provision made for their regulation.

When any way becomes blocked by teams he shall use his best efforts to aid the drivers in disentangling the same. When the stream of travel is continuous, he shall open the way for foot travelers wishing to cross, attending women, children, and aged persons who would otherwise be exposed to danger.

When a disturbance occurs he shall instantly proceed to the spot and use his best efforts to restore quiet. If any person has committed a crime, or by loud outcries or otherwise persists in disturbing the peace, the person offending shall be taken in custody and conveyed to the station house.

He may examine any person whom he shall see walking abroad in the night after ten o'clock, whom he shall have reason to suspect of any unlawful design and may demand of him his business abroad at such a time and whither he is going. This authority must be exercised with great caution.

Any property which may come into his possession in his official capacity shall be carefully preserved, marked, and delivered by him without delay to the officer in charge of the station house.

As by virtue of his appointment he can act officially in criminal matters only, he shall not render assistance in any civil case whatever, except to prevent a breach of the peace or to suppress a disturbance already commenced; nor shall he serve any warrant of search without the permission of his superior officer. In cases where a distress is made for non-payment of rent or any other cause, or when disputes arise between parties upon civil matters, he is not to give assistance to either or interfere between them, unless it be necessary to prevent a breach of the peace or to quell a disturbance. He is on such occasions merely to take persons breaking the peace into custody.

He shall keep a private record of his work, with day and date,

and he shall enter therein all matters of any importance in all work in which he is engaged in his official capacity, whether at court, on his route, or elsewhere, and also any other matter of importance that comes to his knowledge connected with the police of the city.

He shall each day, at such times as shall be appointed, make report to the officer in charge of the station house of all that he has done, and all important information which has come to his knowledge during the previous twenty-four hours or since his last report, exhibiting his arrest book if requested.

The police in their conduct and department must be quiet, civil, and orderly; in the performance of their duty they must be attentive and zealous, control their temper, and exercise the utmost patience and discretion. They must at all time refrain from harsh, violent, coarse, and profane language. When they are asked a question they shall not answer in a short, careless manner, but with all possible attention and courtesy, at the same time avoiding as much as possible entering into unnecessary conversation. They shall, in a respectful manner, give their names and numbers to all persons who inquire. They shall use their clubs only in self-defense, or in cases of forcible or violent resistance to them when in the discharge of their duty.

They shall avoid all religious and political discussion, either at the station house or elsewhere when in uniform; they shall not interfere, or make use of the influence of their office in elections or political conventions, but may quietly exercise the right of suffrage as other citizens. They shall not solicit or be obliged to make contributions in money or otherwise on any pretext to any person, committee, or association for political purposes. On the days of elections for public officers it shall be the duty of every police officer, whether specially detailed to attend the polls or not, to preserve the peace, repress disorder, enforce the rights of legal voters, and prevent illegal voting.

They must be particularly careful not to interfere idly or unnecessarily. When required to act they will do so with energy and decision; and in the proper exercise of their authority they may expect the fullest support.

They must readily and punctually obey the orders and instructions of their superiors. If such orders appear to them either unlawful or improper they may appeal to the board of police, but any refusal to obey the orders of their superiors or negligence in so doing will be visited with punishment.

Coolness and firmness will be expected in all cases of every officer; and in time of extreme peril the police must be careful to act together and to protect each other in the restoration of peace. Whoever shrinks from danger or responsibility at such a moment shall be discharged as unworthy of a place in the service.

They must on all occasions be civil and respectful to their superiors and to each other. When passing or addressing any superior officer they shall salute by raising the hand to the rim of the hat or visor of the cap, the elbow being raised as high as the shoulder. It is the duty of the subordinate to offer first the prescribed salutation and of the superior to return it. Men in the ranks will not salute unless ordered to do so by the officer in command. Mounted men upon the appearance of a superior officer will not salute, but assume the position of attention. When on duty in citizen's dress the police are not required to salute. Upon entering the office of the board of police or of the superintendent they will salute by raising the hat. The police shall be drilled in such a manner, by such officers, and at such hours and places as the board of police may direct. When proceeding in a body to perform any duty or when returning they shall march in military order.

The police shall not, while on duty, drink any kind of intoxicating liquor; or, except in the immediate performance of their duty, enter any place in which intoxicating liquors or drinks are sold or furnished.

The police are required to speak the truth at all times and under all circumstances, whether under oath or otherwise. Any who willfully depart from the truth are unfit for the service, and will be immediately dismissed. In cases where they are not allowed by the rules of the service to divulge the facts within their knowledge, they will say nothing.

The police shall not endeavor to obtain admission improperly for themselves or others to theatres or other places of public amusement; nor shall they or any person connected with the department ask for a free pass to any place of amusement, or upon railroads or steamboats, except through the superintendent, and then only when required for police business.

They shall not communicate to any person any information which may enable persons to escape from arrest or punishment, or that may enable them to dispose of or secrete any goods or other valuable things stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained. They shall not communicate any information respecting any special orders they may have received, except with the permission of their superior officers.

They shall not, directly or indirectly, be concerned in making any compromise or arrangement between thieves or other criminals and persons who have suffered by their acts, with a view to permitting the criminals to escape the penalties provided by law; and any officer who has any part in such compromise or arrangement, or has any knowledge thereof, and fails to give information to his superior officer or the district attorney or a justice of one of the courts, shall be subject to immediate dismissal.

No police officer shall apply for a warrant for an assault upon himself without first reporting the case, through his commanding officer, to the superintendent, and obtaining from him permission in writing to make such application. He shall not compound any offense committed against his person or property or withdraw any complaint without the consent of the superintendent.

The police concerned in cases before the courts are to be punctual in attendance, wearing the uniform, and clean and neat in appearance. Inspectors and men detailed for special service may appear in plain clothes unless otherwise ordered by their commanding officers.

They shall have the cases in which they are complainants properly prepared, the witnesses present, and all property which is to be used in evidence suitably arranged for presentation to the court.

They shall observe the utmost attention and respect towards magistrates at all times.

When giving evidence they shall speak calmly and explicitly in a clear, distinct, and audible tone, so as to be easily heard by the court and jury. They shall give evidence with the strictest accuracy, confining themselves to the case then before the court, and neither suppressing nor overstating the slightest circumstance with a view of favoring any person or from ill-will to either side. When cross-examined they shall answer with the same readiness and civility as when giving evidence in support of the charge, remembering that the ends of justice will be best subserved by their showing a desire simply to tell the whole truth, whether it be in favor of or against the prisoner.

When the police are sufferers from injuries received and are giving evidence against those they believe to be guilty, it is especially necessary that they should not allow any feelings or wishes as to the decision of the case to influence them.

If the police give improper or unsatisfactory evidence, or any remarks are made by the court regarding their testimony or behavior, a report will be made to the superintendent.

A police officer shall not testify in any civil or criminal case in any court unless legally summoned to do so, or unless he shall have received permission or order to do so from the officer in command of his division, or from the superintendent or the board of police.

The superintendent will detail an officer of rank to attend the sessions of the municipal criminal and superior criminal courts to observe the conduct of the police and to report any irregularities or violations of this rule.

The police are prohibited from recommending to prisoners the employment of any person as attorney or counsel, and are forbidden to suggest or name any lawyer or other person to a prisoner with a view to his defense at any time after the arrest is made.

No police officer will be allowed to receive a present from men under his command ; and no subscription, solicitation for subscription, or contribution shall be made by the police to any present or reward intended for another member of the force unless specially authorized by the board of police. And no police officer shall allow the use of his name at any fair, festival, or exhibition, for the purpose of selling tickets, setting up or promoting any raffle or gift enterprise, or having a present voted to him or voted for him in his name.

Police officers shall not collect money or receive anything else from citizens or others for the purpose of making presents to or bestowing testimonials upon other members of the force ; nor shall they circulate subscription papers, sell tickets, or collect money from citizens for charitable or other purposes without leave of the board of police.

Police officers shall not, directly or indirectly, accept from any person either liable to arrest or complaint, or in custody or after he has been discharged, or from any of his friends, any gratuity, reward, or gift whatever ; nor from any person, money or other compensation for services rendered or damages sustained while on duty ; nor shall any officer receive any compensation for services rendered or reimbursement for expenses incurred by him in connection with his official services without the approval of the board of police, nor until he shall have furnished a report in writing of the nature and extent of the services so rendered and a detailed account of the expenses so incurred.

The board of police will in its discretion permit police officers, for services rendered by them in the discharge of their duties

which are especially meritorious, to receive rewards or presents tendered them for such services.

In each and every case application must be made to the board in writing for permission to give and receive any reward or present, and it will be granted or not as the board may deem advisable. The nature or amount of the reward or present must be stated in the application.

CHAPTER V.

CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION.

ALL persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are citizens. All children born out of the jurisdiction of the United States whose fathers are at the time of their birth citizens are citizens, but not if their fathers never resided in the United States.

If by the laws of the country of their birth, the children of citizens born abroad are subject to their government, it is not competent for the United States to interfere with that relation while they continue within the territory of that country.

Children born abroad of persons once citizens, but who have become citizens or subjects of a foreign power, are not citizens.

Native-born citizens who have become naturalized in a foreign country become aliens and can only recover citizenship, by being naturalized.

A woman who might be naturalized, who marries a citizen, becomes a citizen.

Certain deserters from the army forfeit their citizenship, or if not naturalized lose the right to be naturalized.

Foreigners who have resided in this country at least five years and have made a declaration before some court of record of their intention to become citizens, may be admitted as citizens, by the United States courts or such courts of record in the several states as the laws of such states designate, at the expiration of two years from the date of such primary declaration. Seamen who serve on a merchant vessel of the United States for three years after making their primary declaration can be naturalized.

An alien who enlists in the army of the United States, may be naturalized without a primary declaration on proof of one year's residence in this country.

Aliens who came to this country under the age of eighteen years can be naturalized without a primary declaration ; but they must have resided here at least five years in all and must have intended for at least two years to become citizens.

The applicant for naturalization must take the prescribed oaths,

must have resided in the state in which he applies at least one year and be a man of good moral character.

Passports are certificates of the citizenship of the holder to be used by him in foreign countries. In this country they are issued only by the department of state on the written and sworn statement of the applicant, supported, if possible, by the affidavit of some person who knows the applicant, stating his name in full, his age and place of birth, and if a naturalized citizen a copy of his naturalization papers. He must also attach the oath of allegiance. They are only issued to citizens. In foreign countries, they are issued by the acting chief diplomatic representative, or if none, by the consul-general; or if there is neither, by a consul.

CHAPTER VI.

EXTRADITION OR SURRENDER OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF CRIME.

THE extradition of persons accused, between this country and foreign countries, is governed for the most part by treaties which define the crimes for which persons will be surrendered. Such persons have occasionally been surrendered to this country from countries with which no such treaties existed. But where they do exist they must measure the right, and be taken as establishing the purpose of the governments not to surrender persons accused of other crimes than those expressly named. In this country they cannot be surrendered without a treaty. Persons are never surrendered for crimes which are political in their nature. Even between the states a person will not be surrendered if the purpose of the surrender asked seems to be the enforcement of some civil right, such as the collection of a debt.

In the case of extradition to and from foreign countries the proceedings must be begun by an indictment or complaint in the country where the offense is committed. The prosecuting officer must then apply to the executive department of his own state. He must furnish copies of the papers and sufficient evidence. If the person whose extradition is asked has already been convicted, the papers include a transcript of the record of conviction and judgment, properly certified under the seal of the court, with the personal certificate of the judge of the court as to its genuineness, and authenticated under the great seal of the state; or if the proceedings are in the federal court, under the seal of the proper federal court. If there has been no trial, but only an indictment found, a copy of the indictment and of the warrant issued on it and of the return must be furnished, authenticated as stated before.

If no indictment has been found, but only a prosecution begun and warrant of arrest issued, a copy of all the proceedings, together with a copy of all the evidence upon which such warrant of arrest issued, so far as such copy can be procured, and a copy of the warrant with any return, must be furnished, all certified by the magistrate or judicial officer who issued the warrant. If he is a

justice of the peace or officer having no seal, his official character should be properly certified, and the whole authenticated as stated above. In case the extradition is asked of the British government, the papers should be supported by depositions setting forth as fully as possible the circumstances of the crime. All these papers should be in duplicate.

These papers, being duly authenticated, are sent by the governor of the state to the state department, with a request for the extradition of the person accused. This request must also name an agent to receive the fugitive, if surrendered.

Surrender can only be made upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his committal for trial, if the crime had been committed there.

If the offense is being prosecuted before the federal court, the papers are submitted through the United States attorney-general or the proper executive department.

The case being properly in the hands of the state department, it is then transmitted to our representative in the country where the person accused is. As a rule the demand must emanate from the supreme political power of the demanding state through the diplomatic agent, if any. But in the case of Canada the demand may be made on the British minister at Washington, and in the case of British colonies it may be made on the governor of the colony by the superior consular officer.

If pending these proceedings it is desired that the fugitive be arrested and detained, the state department begins proceedings for that purpose in the foreign country. Thus, if he is in England, the state department informs the United States minister in London and directs him to take the necessary measures. This he does by authorizing some one connected with the legation to make complaint on oath before a magistrate. The fugitive will thereupon be arrested and detained to await proper proceeding through the state departments for his extradition.

The provisions of the United States statutes are found in the Revised Statutes, title lxvi., sections 5270 to 5280. In case of fugitives from foreign countries, they provide for the issue of a warrant for the arrest of the person alleged to be a fugitive from justice and a hearing upon the question of his criminality. If the court deems the evidence sufficient to sustain the charge, he certifies the same with a copy of all the evidence taken before him to the secretary of state. He also issues his warrant for the com-

mitment of the person so charged to the proper jail, there to remain until such surrender shall be made.

The prosecution should be instituted by some person on behalf of the foreign government where the offense is alleged to have been committed. The complaint should recite his authority. It should charge the offense with legal precision and in accordance with the extradition treaty under which the surrender is to be asked. It should give the sources of the complainant's information, and should charge that the accused has fled or is believed to have fled to the United States, or that he is or is believed to be therein.

The secretary of state then, under his hand and seal of office, directs the surrender of the accused to the person authorized on behalf of the foreign government to receive him, and such person may hold him in custody and take him from the country. If the person is not delivered up and conveyed out of the United States within two calendar months after his commitment, adding the time required to convey him out of the country, he may be discharged by any judge.

The countries with which we have extradition treaties are:—

Austria-Hungary,	Mexico,
Baden,	Netherlands,
Bavaria,	Nicaragua,
Belgium,	North German Confederation,
Bremen,	Oldenburg,
Dominican Republic,	Orange Free State,
Ecuador,	Öttoman Porte,
France,	Prussia and other states of
Great Britain,	the Germanic Federation,
Hawaiian Islands,	Salvador,
Hayti,	Schaumburg-Lippe,
Italy,	Spain,
Japan,	Sweden and Norway,
Luxemburg,	Switzerland,
Mecklenburg-Schwerin,	Württemberg.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz,	

The treaties differ, and the same crimes are not named in each, but all serious crimes are included. As the same crime may be described in different terms in different treaties, care should be taken that the complaint agrees with the treaty.

As to the surrender of fugitives from justice between the states of the Union, the provisions are as follows:—

The provision of the national constitution is found in article iv., section 2, and is as follows: "A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime."

The provision of the United States Revised Statutes are found in section 5279, and are as follows:—

"Whenever the executive authority of any state or territory demands any person as a fugitive from justice of the executive authority of any state or territory to which such person has fled, and produces a copy of an indictment found, or an affidavit made before a magistrate of any state or territory, charging the person demanded with having committed treason, felony, or other crime, certified as authentic by the governor or chief magistrate of the state or territory from whence the person so charged has fled, it shall be the duty of the executive authority of the state or territory to which such person has fled to cause him to be arrested and secured, and to cause notice of the arrest to be given to the executive authority making such demand, or to the agent of such authority appointed to receive the fugitive, and to cause the fugitive to be delivered to such agent when he shall appear. If no such agent appears within six months from the time of arrest the prisoner may be discharged."

The crime for which a person may be extradited between the states is any offense made criminal by the laws of the state demanding his extradition. The executive of the state on which the demand is made must be satisfied that the person demanded is substantially charged with a crime against the laws of the state from which he is alleged to have fled by a proper indictment or affidavit, and that he is a fugitive from the justice of that state. But it is not necessary that he should have left the state for the purpose of avoiding a prosecution either begun or anticipated. There is no limit as to the magnitude of the crime.

APPENDIX.

INSTRUCTIONS IN RELATION TO APPLICATIONS FOR THE EXTRADITION
OF FUGITIVE CRIMINALS.DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, *July*, 1885.

First. When an extradition is sought for an offense of which the state courts have jurisdiction, the request must come from the Governor of the State. When sought for an offense against the United States, the application should be made through the Attorney-General or the proper Executive Department. All requests for the institution of proceedings for extradition should be addressed to the Secretary of State and forwarded to the Department of State, accompanied by the necessary papers as herein stated, and furnishing the full name of the person proposed for designation by the President to receive and convey the prisoner to the United States.

Second. The existing treaty provisions between the United States and foreign powers in reference to extradition provide that the surrender shall only be made: Upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed.

The evidence required to be used in the preliminary examination in the foreign state is as follows:—

(1.) If the fugitive has been convicted, and escaped thereafter, a transcript of the record of conviction and judgment duly certified under the seal of the court, with the personal certificate of the judge of the court as to its genuineness, and authenticated under the great seal of the State where the conviction was had or under the seal of the proper Federal court.

(2.) If no trial has been had and an indictment has been found, a copy of the indictment, with a copy of bench warrant, if any has issued, and the return thereto, certified and authenticated as above prescribed.

(3.) If no indictment has been found, but a prosecution has been instituted and a warrant of arrest issued, a copy of the procedure in such case, together with a copy of all the evidence upon which such warrant of arrest issued (so far as such copy can be procured), and a copy of the warrant with any return that may have been made thereto; all of which should be certified by the magistrate or judicial officer who issued the warrant, and if a justice of the peace or officer having no seal his official character should be properly certified, and the whole authenticated as above provided.

If the extradition of the fugitive is sought for several offenses, copies of the several convictions, indictments, or informations, certified and

authenticated as hereinbefore directed, should be forwarded, and the request for extradition should name the several offenses.

All the papers herein enumerated should be transmitted in duplicate, one copy being required for the files of the Department, and the other, duly authenticated by the Secretary of State, will be returned with the President's warrant for the use of the agent who may be designated to receive the fugitive.

Thirdly. By the practice of some of the countries with which the United States have treaties, to entitle copies of depositions to be received in evidence, the party producing them is required to attest under oath that they are true copies of the original depositions, and it is therefore desirable that such agent, either from a comparison of the copies with the originals or from having been present at the attestations of the copies, should be prepared to make such declaration. When the original depositions are forwarded such declaration is not required.

A strict compliance with these formal requirements may save to the parties seeking the extradition of the fugitive criminal much delay and expense.

MEMORANDUM RELATIVE TO THE EXTRADITION OF FUGITIVES FROM
THE UNITED STATES IN BRITISH JURISDICTION.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, *May*, 1890.

Where application is made for a requisition for the surrender of a fugitive from the justice of the United States in British jurisdiction, it must be made to appear —

(1.) That one of the offenses enumerated in the treaties between the United States and Great Britain has been committed within the jurisdiction of the United States, or of some one of the States or Territories.

(2.) That the person charged with the offense has sought an asylum or been found within the British dominions.

All applications for requisitions should be addressed to the Secretary of State, and forwarded to the Department of State, accompanied with the necessary papers, as herein stated, and must furnish the full name of the person proposed for designation by the President to receive the prisoner and convey him to the United States. When the offense is within the jurisdiction of the state courts, the application must come from the Governor of the State. When the offense is against the United States, the application must come from the Attorney-General or the proper executive department.

It is stipulated in the treaties with Great Britain that extradition shall only be granted on such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offense had there been committed.

It is admissible as constituting such evidence to produce a properly certified copy of an indictment found against the fugitive by a grand jury, or of any information made before an examining magistrate, accompanied by one or more depositions setting forth as fully as possible the circumstances of the crime. An indictment alone has been held to be insufficient.

By the fourteenth section of the English extradition act of 1870, "depositions or statements on oath, taken in a foreign state, and copies of such original depositions or statements, and foreign certificates of, or judicial documents stating the fact of conviction, may, if duly authenticated, be received in evidence of proceedings under this act."

The fifteenth section of the same act provides as follows: "Foreign warrants and depositions or statements on oath, and copies thereof, and certificates of, or judicial documents stating the fact of a conviction, shall be deemed duly authenticated for the purposes of this act if authenticated in manner provided for the time being by law, or authenticated as follows: (1) If the warrant purports to be signed by a judge, magistrate, or officer of the foreign state where the same was issued; (2) if the depositions or statements or the copies thereof purport to be certified under the hand of a judge, magistrate, or officer of the foreign state where the same were taken to be the original depositions or statements, or to be true copies thereof, as the case may require; and (3) if the certificate of, or judicial documents stating the fact of conviction purports to be certified by a judge, magistrate, or officer of the foreign state where the conviction took place; and if in every case the warrants, depositions, statements, copies, certificates, and judicial documents (as the case may be) are authenticated by the oath of some witness or by being sealed with the official seal of the minister of justice, or some other minister of state; and all courts of justice, justices and magistrates, shall take judicial notice of such official seal, and shall admit the documents so authenticated by it to be received in evidence without further proof."

If the fugitive be charged with the violation of a law of a State or Territory, his delivery will be required to be made to the authorities of such State or Territory.

If the offense charged be a violation of a law of the United States (such as piracy, murder on board vessels of the United States, or in arsenals or dock-yards, etc.), the delivery will be required to be made to the officers or authorities of the United States.

Where the requisition is made for an offense against the laws of a State or Territory, the expenses attending the apprehension and delivery of the fugitive must be borne by such State or Territory. Expenses of extradition are defrayed by the United States only where the offense is against its own laws.

PROVISIONAL ARREST.

Applications, both by telegraph and by letter, are frequently made to this Department for its intervention to obtain the arrest and provisional detention of fugitives from justice in England, Scotland, or Ireland in advance of the presentation of the formal proofs upon which a demand for their extradition may be based. In such cases the only manner in which the Department can intervene is by informing the Minister of the United States in London of the facts and instructing him to take the necessary measures. This the Minister does by authorizing some one connected with the Legation to make complaint on oath before a magistrate, in accordance with the requirements of the British extradition act of 1870. The form of this complaint is hereto annexed as appendix 2. Attention is invited to its provisions, and especially to the statement deponent is required to make that he is informed and believes that a warrant has been issued in the foreign country for the arrest of the accused. This Department, when requested to intervene in such a case, should always be enabled to inform the Minister that such a warrant has been issued, in order that the complaint before the British magistrate may be made in due form and without delay.

APPENDIX 1.

The tenth article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded August 9, 1842, provides for the surrender of criminals for (1) murder, (2) assault with intent to commit murder, (3) piracy, (4) arson, (5) robbery, (6) forgery, (7) the utterance of forged paper.

The convention concluded July 29, 1889, provides for extradition for the following additional offenses:—

1. Manslaughter, when voluntary.
2. Counterfeiting or altering money; uttering or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money.
3. Embezzlement; larceny; receiving any money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same to have been embezzled, stolen, or fraudulently obtained.
4. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director or member or officer of any company, made criminal by the laws of both countries.
5. Perjury, or subornation of perjury.
6. Rape; abduction; child-stealing; kidnapping.
7. Burglary; house-breaking or shop-breaking.
8. Piracy by the law of nations.
9. Revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas, against the authority of the master; wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting to do so; assaults on board a ship on the high seas, with intent to do grievous bodily harm.
10. Crimes and offenses against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave-trading.

Extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the crimes

CHAPTER VII.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

THE courts having jurisdiction of crimes differ in each state. They may usually be broadly divided into the courts which have a jury and those which sit without one. The courts sitting without a jury are for the most part those of the justice of the peace. In England the court of quarter sessions was held by two or more justices of the peace for the trial of minor offenses, and to bind over persons accused of more serious ones to the assizes. In this country, the justices usually sit alone, with power to try minor offenses, subject, of course, to an appeal, and to examine more serious charges, and bind over the persons accused. But in some states, as Massachusetts, this power is taken from most justices of the peace, and a portion of their number are specially commissioned for the purpose as trial justices. Police, district, or municipal courts are established in some states, with substantially the same powers as justices of the peace. In these courts the course of proceeding is usually very summary, the trial following at once upon the arrest.

Above these come the criminal courts sitting with a jury. To these various names are given, differing in each state. They are often the same courts in which ordinary civil disputes are tried. In some states the crime of murder is tried either in a higher court or by more than one judge.

From these courts questions of law can be carried by proper proceedings to the highest court of the state for determination.

The United States, or federal, courts follow the same general plan as the state courts. The minor crimes against the federal laws are tried, and the more serious examined, in the first instance, before commissioners, who correspond to justices of the peace. Above these is, first, the district court. With this the grand jury sits. This court has jurisdiction of most offenses against the United States of which the punishment is not capital. Next above this court is the circuit court, which also sits with a grand jury, and has concurrent jurisdiction with the district court of the crimes which can be tried there, and also of all others against

the United States. Above these are the court of appeal and the supreme court. But to these only questions of law arising in the lower courts can be carried, and no trials by jury are had in them. The supreme court may also hear questions of criminal law arising in the state courts when what is called a federal question is involved; that is, where the supreme court of a state has made a decision of law involving the validity or construction of some federal law, of some treaty with a foreign power, or of the national constitution.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

IN some states the appointment of police officers is governed by civil service laws. As an illustration of the nature and operation of these laws, an abstract of the laws and proceedings in the state of Massachusetts is given : —

Three commissioners are appointed by the governor. They are authorized to establish rules governing appointments in the police service, as well as in other departments of the government. By these rules certain qualifications of the applicants are ascertained. But, subject to them, the power of appointment and the responsibility of selection are in the appointing power. The power of removal is not affected.

The state board appoints local boards of examiners.

Applicants must be citizens, and have resided in the state for one year, and in the city in which they seek service for six months next preceding the date of their application. A good moral character is an essential qualification.

Proof, at any time produced to the commissioners, of the bad character or dissolute habits of an applicant or eligible, of any criminal or disgraceful act committed by him, or his dismissal for good cause from the public service, shall be sufficient to exclude him from examination or to remove his name from the list of eligibles.

No person shall be so excluded from examination, and no one shall be removed from the eligible list, under this rule, except after an opportunity to be heard and upon a finding of the commissioners and a record thereof, containing the names of the commissioners voting therefor and a statement of the grounds of their action.

No application for appointment is received from any vender of intoxicating liquor, or any person habitually using intoxicating beverages to excess; or any person who, within the year preceding his application, has been convicted of any offense.

There are the following requirements of age, height, and weight : —

In the prison service there is no requirement as to age, height, and weight.

Applicants for appointment to the police force of any city other than Boston must be not less than twenty-two nor over forty years of age; in Boston not less than twenty-five nor over thirty-three years of age; for the district police force not less than twenty-two nor over fifty-five years of age. They must be not less than five feet eight inches in height, and weigh not less than one hundred and forty pounds. From these limitations, and many other of the rules, honorably discharged soldiers who have served in time of war are exempt.

Each applicant for examination must state, on oath, and in his or her own handwriting: 1. Full name, residence, and post-office address. 2. Citizenship. 3. Age. 4. Place of birth. 5. Health, and physical capacity for the public service. 6. Right of preference by reason of military or naval service. 7. Previous employment in the public service. 8. Business or employment, and residence, for the previous five years. 9. Education. 10. Such other information shall be furnished as may reasonably be required touching the applicant's fitness for the public service.

Every application must be supported by certificates of good moral character, health, and physical and mental capacity for doing the public work, the certificates to be in such form and number as the commissioners shall prescribe. But no recommendation which may be given by any senator, member of the house of representatives, alderman, or councilman, except as to the character or residence of the applicant, can be received or considered by any person concerned in making any appointment under these rules.

Any false statement, or fraud, is cause for excluding an applicant from the eligible list, or his removal or discharge after appointment.

All examinations are to be absolutely impartial, practical in their character, and with paramount regard to matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the person examined for the service which they seek to enter.

No question in any examination relates to political or religious opinions or affiliations, and no appointment or selection to an office, or for employment within the scope of these rules, is to be in any manner affected or influenced by such opinions or affiliations.

The subjects of examination are designated from time to time

by the commissioners, and are such as the needs of the service require, and such as tend to prove the qualifications of the applicant for the office sought.

Proficiency in any subject is credited in grading the standing of the person examined, in proportion to the value of a knowledge of such subject in the branch or part of the service which the applicant seeks to enter.

No one is entitled to be certified for appointment whose standing upon a just grading in the examination shall be less than sixty-five per centum of complete proficiency in the subjects of the examination.

Where physical qualifications are necessary, the commissioners provide for examinations to determine them.

The examination to test the physical soundness of applicants for appointment in the police force are made by the surgeon-general, or one of the medical examiners, if for the service of the commonwealth, and by the city physician, or the physician employed by the department which the applicant seeks to enter, if for city service; and the result of such examination is certified on blanks furnished by the commissioners, in form approved by the surgeon-general of the commonwealth. No one who fails to pass such examination is eligible for appointment.

Those examined are marked and graded according to their excellence as shown by their examination, and their grade is entered upon a register. Those passing remain eligible for one year. If any one requests it he is continued for another year.

When there is a vacancy in the service, the appointing officer or power makes a requisition upon the commissioners for the names of eligible persons.

When any officer or board having the power of appointment to any office or employment under these rules makes a requisition, the commissioners certify to him the names of the three most eligible persons on the proper register.

If it is shown that any person certified is unsuitable for the position to be filled, the commissioners may certify an additional name; but in every such case the reason for so doing must be stated in such certification.

No person on any register can be certified more than three times for the same office, except upon the request in writing of the appointing officer.

From the names certified the appointing power makes a selection to fill the vacant place, subject to the preference for veterans.

No person can be appointed except in the manner provided by these rules.

The appointing officer, upon written requisition, is furnished with the applications, the certificates, and examination papers of the persons certified; and he may summon personally before him the certified persons for such verbal inquiries as he may deem proper.

Every original appointment or employment in the permanent service is for the probationary period of six months; at the end of which time, if the conduct and capacity of the person appointed have been found satisfactory to the appointing power, the probationer is absolutely appointed or employed, but otherwise is deemed out of the service.

The officer under whom any probationer serves carefully observes the quality and value of the service rendered by him, and reports in writing to the appointing power the facts observed, showing the service, character, and qualifications of such probationer, and such report is preserved on file, subject to inspection by the commissioners.

The commissioners have established regulations, of which the more material parts are as follows:—

The chief examiner, so far as practicable, attends the examinations held by the boards of examiners.

He takes care to secure accuracy, uniformity, and justice in the proceedings of all examiners; and such proceedings and all papers appertaining thereto are at all times open to him. He also, from time to time, inspects the proceedings and papers connected with examinations under the civil service rules, and makes report of such inspection to the commissioners.

He prepares and submits to the commissioners proper schemes for examinations, and forms for blanks and records.

He takes care that the rules and regulations are complied with, and brings any case of their infraction, or of injustice or irregularity observed by him to the attention of the commissioners. It is his duty, from time to time, to confer with the heads of departments, offices, and institutions of the commonwealth, and the several cities thereof, concerning the regularity, sufficiency, and convenience of the examinations for the service under them.

Regular boards of examiners, consisting of not less than three nor more than five members, are appointed, one of whom is to act as secretary. The examiners notify the commissioners when an examination is necessary. The chief examiner then issues authority

therefor, and prepares questions and supervises the other necessary arrangements.

The examiners conduct the examinations, and mark the standing of the persons examined. They preserve order at the examinations, and prevent any interference by conversation or otherwise with those under examination. They are to exercise diligence to secure fairness and prevent collusion and fraud in the examinations.

They cannot disclose, unless by the consent of those examined, the results of the examination. Any applicant may, after he is notified of his standing, inspect his examination papers.

Complaints of any injustice or unfairness on the part of any examiner, or by any one acting under the commissioners, may be made in writing to the commissioners, who will act as substantial justice may require.

No examiner, or person serving under the commissioners, shall attempt to influence the selection of any person for the civil service.

Each applicant in a competitive examination is first presented with a declaration paper, on which he writes his name, age, residence, examination number, etc., after which he places it in an envelope, seals the envelope, and thereafter he marks each paper with his examination number only. The envelope is not opened until after all his examination papers are marked.

The sheets of questions are numbered, and given out in the order of their numbers, each after the first being given only when the competitor has returned to the examiners the last sheet given to him. In general, no examination extends beyond five hours.

The subjects of, and the time allowed for, the examination, are announced before the first paper is given out.

Each examination paper must be reviewed by a majority of the examiners conducting the examination; and, in any case of disagreement, the average of the markings made on any question or paper by all is the final marking on such question or paper.

The papers in each subject are, whenever practicable, examined, compared, and marked before the papers in another subject are examined.

The marking of each question or subject is made on a scale of 100, which represents entire accuracy; and 0 represents entire ignorance. Handwriting is judged by its legibility, uniform and correct formation of letters, and ease of execution. Upon a comparison of the handwriting of all, the best and worst are first de-

terminated, and the two extremes of the scale thus fixed; the others are marked relatively to them. In writing from dictation or copying from manuscript, the omission, repetition, or substitution of words, the erasures, blots, and other evidences of carelessness, reduce the marking below 100. Abstracts or summaries of documents, and letter-writing, are marked as in handwriting, by determining the best and worst examples; and the examiners, having marked these, then mark the others proportionately.

In each of the other subjects, each question is marked on a scale of 100; and the sum of such markings, divided by the number of questions in that subject, determines the standing on such subject.

In marking the examination papers of applicants for police, prison, and fire service, orthography is not marked as a subject to which a special weight is attached; but errors in orthography are taken into account in marking the exercises in copying, letter-writing, and reporting.

The following examples show the method by which the standing of each competitor is obtained. The weights here given to the different subjects are not to be regarded as the standard weights; these and also the subjects are varied to meet the requirements of the position to be filled.

SUBJECTS.	Standing on Subjects.	Weight given to Subjects.	Product of Weight and Standing.
Penmanship	70	2	140
Copying	80	2	160
Clearness and correctness of statement	75	3	225
Experience	80	3	240
Arithmetic	70	2	140
Local data; duties	70	3	210
	-	15	1,115
Educational qualifications	-	-	74½
Physical qualifications	-	-	85
	-	2	159½
General average standing	-	-	79½

It will be observed that the standing on each subject is multiplied by the weight given that subject, and the product placed in the third column; the sum of these products, divided by the sum of the weights, gives the general average standing.

In all cases of certification, the appointing officer is entitled to three names. He can make requisition to fill each vacancy, and receive three names; or, for his own convenience, unless otherwise ordered in any particular case by the commissioners, in cases where more than one vacancy exists, he can, in one requisition, call for names to fill all the vacancies. In that case he will receive together the names he would have received in separate certifications. As no person under the rules is entitled to certification more than three times except by consent of the appointing power, this proportion will be as follows: For one vacancy, three names are to be certified; for two vacancies, four names; for three vacancies, five names; then for each multiple of three vacancies, the same multiple of five names; for one vacancy over a multiple of three, three names additional to those prescribed for such multiple; for two vacancies over a multiple of three, four names in addition to those prescribed for such multiple.

Whenever an officer, who has made a requisition to fill a certain number of vacancies, appoints to office a smaller number than that of the vacancies named by him, he cannot make the selection therefor from the whole number certified to him, but only from that number of names standing highest upon said list that would have been certified to him had the requisition stated the number of vacancies which he actually filled. In case of doubt what that number would be, he will apply to the commissioners for information before making selection.

The form of the application paper is as follows:—

The paper begins with a statement of the qualifications required. Then follow directions as to how it is to be filled out. It then goes on with the part to be filled by the applicant as follows:—

I hereby make application to be examined for the position of _____ in the service _____ and I will take the examination. As a part of my application I declare the answers to the following questions to be true and in my own handwriting. [Sign your name in full.]

Each question must be answered or the blank will be returned.

- (1.) Are you married or single?
- (2.) What is your post-office address? [Give town or city, including street, number and ward.]
- (3.) In what city or town is your actual residence at this time?
- (4.) How long have you been a resident of said city or town?
- (5.) How long have you been a resident of Massachusetts?

(6.) What is the date of your birth? [Give day of month and year.]

(7.) Where were you born? [Give city, town or parish, state, and country.]

(8.) Are you a citizen of the United States? . [If you are a naturalized citizen, or if your parents were naturalized during your minority, give date and court of naturalization.]

(9.) What is your father's full name?

(10.) What is your mother's full name?

(11.) Are you a person of good moral character?

(12.) Do you habitually use intoxicating beverages to excess?
 . Are you a vender of intoxicating liquors? . Have you ever been convicted of any offense against the laws of this or any other state or nation? [If so, give the date and state fully the nature of the offense.]

(13.) Are you in good health? . Have you any mental or physical incapacity or infirmity, of which you are aware, which would in any way disqualify you for a full discharge of official duty in the service which you seek to enter? [If you have any defect of sight, hearing, speech, or otherwise, so state.]

(14.) What is your present occupation?

(15.) What is the name of your employer?

(16.) Where have you lived, what has been your principal occupation, and for whom have you worked during each of the last five calendar years? [Fill the blanks against each year.]

RESIDENCE, TOWN, CITY, AND STATE.	OCCUPATION.	NAME OF EMPLOYER.
188 ,	;	;
188 ,	;	;
188 ,	;	;
189 ,	;	;
189 ,	;	;

(17.) Were you ever examined for the public service of the United States, or any state or city? If so, when [giving month and year], where, for what branch and grade of the service, and with what result?

(18.) Have you ever been employed in the service of the United States, or any state, city, or town? If so, state what service, when, where, and, if you have left it, the date and specifically the cause of leaving.

(19.) Were you ever in the military or naval service of the United States in time of war? If so, state (1) in what regiment and company, or on what vessel you served, and the date and

period of your service ; and (2) whether you were honorably discharged ; and (3) whether such discharge was by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty.

(20.) In what schools, academy, or college were you educated ? [Give the name and length of course in each.]

(21.) Have you had any experience, or do you possess any special qualifications, such as knowledge of bookkeeping, expert penmanship, stenography, typewriting, foreign languages or other subjects, which, in your opinion, would be useful in the public service ?

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

88 :

On this day of 189 , personally appeared the above-named applicant, and made oath that the handwriting in the above application paper is h own, and that the statements and answers therein contained, whether in writing or in print, are true to the best of h knowledge and belief.

Before me,

Justice of the Peace.

N. B. — You must make oath or affirmation to this application before mailing it to the commissioners or to the board of examiners. But before doing so, see that you have fairly answered every question, and that all proper blanks are filled, as otherwise the application will be returned to you for correction and your examination may be delayed.

CERTIFICATES.

Directions.

1. Not less than three nor more than five persons must certify to the character of the applicant, *and certificate No. 1 must be filled, as the other certificates refer to it.* It is desirable that one of the certificates should be signed by a physician.

2. They should be citizens of good character and standing in the community where they reside. If related to the applicant the relationship should be stated.

I [being more than twenty-five years of age] have been a resident of for years last past. I am personally acquainted with the applicant aforesaid ; and I do state upon honor as follows : —

- (1.) That I have known said applicant well since .
- (2.) That I have read the application of said applicant, and believe each of the statements made therein to be true.
- (3.) That said applicant has not, to my knowledge or belief, any physical or mental weakness or infirmity, unless that mentioned in h application, which would disqualify h for the service he seeks.
- (4.) That said applicant is to my knowledge of good character and capacity, and is of good repute in the community where he lives.
- (5.) That discreet men would have no good cause to refuse, and I would not refuse, to employ the applicant in private business, by reason of his lack of any of the qualifications aforesaid.

(Signature.)

(Post-office address.)

(Occupation.)

[*The official paper contains four more forms.*]

The following is a specimen of the examination papers used.

First Subject:

Copying a printed statement, thus showing handwriting and accuracy in copying.

Second Subject:

The answer to the questions on this sheet will be marked as a whole under two heads, — EXPERIENCE, and CLEARNESS AND CORRECTNESS OF STATEMENT. *Any false statement made by the applicant in answering these questions will be regarded as good cause for excluding him from the eligible list or for removal or discharge during probation or thereafter.*

State, fully and completely, the kind or kinds of business or occupation in which you have been engaged since you began to earn your own living, the length of time at each, and any experience you may possess which will be of use if you should receive an appointment in the police service.

If you have ever served in the police department in any capacity, or in any public office, state when, where, how long, whether you were ever discharged for cause, or requested to resign; and whether, while in office, you were ever complained of for violation of the rules of the office, or for any conduct unbecoming an officer; and, if such complaint was made, what action was taken thereon.

Have you ever been convicted of any offense against the laws of this or any other state or nation? If so, make a full statement of the case, giving particulars as to date, place, your age at the time, the nature of the offense, the penalty, and all other facts relating thereto.

Have you ever been a dealer in intoxicating liquors, or a bartender? If so, when, where, and for how long?

Do you ever drink distilled or fermented liquors of any kind? If so, state fully and definitely what your habits are in such use of them. If you are a total abstainer, state how long you have abstained.

Have you served in the army or navy of the United States, either in time of peace or war; and, if so, how long did you serve, and in what capacity, and did you receive an honorable discharge therefrom?

If you have ever served in the volunteer militia, name the regiment and company, and state how long and in what capacity you served, and whether you have been honorably discharged, been dismissed, have resigned, or been asked to resign.

Have you ever had the handling of men either in public office or private employment? If so, state how many and in what kind of work.

In your opinion, what particular qualities should a good policeman possess?

Third Subject:

1. Write in figures the following number:—

Thirty thousand three hundred forty-six.

Write in words the number expressed by the following figures: 31,756.

2. Add the following column of figures:—

14,328

3,709

14,257

18,601

2,782

11,907

3. If a railway train runs at the rate of 46 miles an hour, how far will it run in 27 hours? *Give the work in full.*

4. If a man buys a piece of land for \$17,810, and sells it for \$16,987, how much does he lose by the transaction? *Give the work in full.*

5. A man paid \$4,025 for 23 horses; how many dollars did he pay for each horse? *Give the work in full.*

6. How much will 18 pounds of beef cost, at $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound?

Give the work in full.

Fourth Subject:

¹ Questions relating to the duties of a police officer, definitions of crimes, descriptions of legal papers, statutory law, etc.

After passing this examination the applicant goes before the city physician and is examined. The physician makes the following certificate.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

Name, Age,
 Residence,
 Circumference of chest after forced expiration,
 Circumference of chest after full inspiration,
 Is the respiratory murmur clear and distinct?
 Is there any indication of disease of the organs of respiration?
 Is the action of the heart regular?
 State the quality of the respiration,
 State the quality of the pulse,
 Is the sight good?
 Is the hearing good?
 Has the applicant hernia or varicose veins?
 Has the applicant ever been vaccinated?
 Has the applicant ever had a fracture or dislocation, or any serious injury to the eyes, ears or limbs?
 Has the applicant piles or *fistula in ano*?
 Has the applicant any tendency to constitutional disease, such as phthisis, rheumatism, etc.?
 Does the applicant display any evidence of having or having had syphilis?

I hereby certify that I have this day examined
 and find that he is, by actual test, feet inches in
 height, in ordinary dress, and weighs pounds, and that he
 is of a robust constitution, and, in my opinion, is physically
 qualified to perform the duties of a policeman in the city of .

CITY PHYSICIAN.

¹ When the applicant files his application paper, he is furnished with a book of instructions, containing information relative to the duties of a police officer, definitions of crimes, legal papers, statutory law, etc. He is also informed that he must study the book carefully, and be prepared to answer questions relating to its contents.

PART II.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

EXPLANATORY NOTICE.

ALL information concerning the police departments of the United States was obtained by direct correspondence with the chiefs of police throughout the country. A set of questions, identically the same, was sent to every city of a population of 10,000 and over; and, as will be seen, the returns received varied greatly as regards completeness of detail. Some cities were very prompt in furnishing satisfactory information, while others were very dilatory, necessitating several requests before replies were received; while in some instances no information whatever was ever furnished.

The population in all cases is that given by the official United States census of 1890. All reports concerning the police departments of the cities mentioned were received during the months of October, November, and December, 1891. This should be borne in mind, as some changes may have been made subsequent to these dates.

In those cities where no mention is made of a police signal system, it is understood that none is in use; in those cities where houses of prostitution are licensed, it is so stated; and finally, where no reference is made to civil service rules, it is understood that such cities do not come under that law, otherwise it will be so stated.

All information in this department is given exactly as received from the chiefs of police; and as in all cases their names are given, the accountability for any statement, whether for praise or censure, can be readily placed.

Akron, Ohio. Population 27,601

Total strength of police force, 22, as follows:—

1 Chief, \$66.33 per month, and all constable fees.
 1 Sergeant \$85.00 per month
 1 Roundsman 65.00
 1 Prison keeper 65.00
 2 Patrol drivers each 60.00
 16 Patrolmen each 60.00

Total number of arrests 1624

Total arrests for drunkenness 847

Police Headquarters, City Hall, South Main Street.

H. HARRISON, City Marshal.

Alameda, Cal. Population 11,165

Police force, 11, as follows:—

1 Chief \$80.00 per month
 10 Patrolmen 80.00

Total number of arrests 358

Total arrests for drunkenness 55

Police Headquarters, Old City Hall, Webb Avenue, between
 Park and Everett Streets.

O. L. ROGERS, Chief of Police.

Albany, N. Y. Population 94,923

Police force, 146, as follows:—

1 Chief.
 1 Surgeon.
 1 Clerk.
 1 Headquarters Sergeant.
 5 Captains.
 15 Sergeants.
 77 Patrolmen, full grade (4 mounted).
 6 Patrolmen, 1st year.
 18 Patrolmen, 2d year.
 5 Detectives.
 4 Court officers.
 5 Doormen.
 1 Supernumerary.
 1 Matron.

Total arrests (for year ending November 30) 2921

Total arrests for drunkenness 1217

Police Headquarters, City Building.

THOMAS WILLARD, Chief of Police.

Alexandria, Va. Population 14,389
 Police force, 17, as follows:—
 1 Captain \$720.00 per year
 1 Lieutenant 660.00
 15 Patrolmen 540.00
 Total number of arrests 1664
 Total arrests for drunkenness 183
 Police Station, in Market building.

JAMES F. WEBSTER, Chief of Police.

Allegheny, Pa. Population 105,287
 Police force, 142, as follows:—
 1 Chief \$175.00 per month
 1 Clerk 100.00
 6 Detectives 2.75 per day
 4 Special Detectives 2.50
 2 Captains 2.75
 2 Sergeants 2.50
 3 Operators 2.50
 8 Lieutenants 2.75
 115 Patrolmen 2.50

This city has a patrol system, but the kind is not stated.

HENRY MUTH, Chief of Police.

Allentown, Pa. Population 25,228
 Police force, 9, as follows:—
 1 Chief \$660.00 per annum
 8 Patrolmen 600.00
 Total arrests 468
 Total arrests for drunkenness 92
 Police Headquarters, 5th and Hamilton.
 Third ward station, Maple, above 8th.
 Sixth ward station, No. 633 Ridge road.
 First ward station, No. 132 Linden Street.

D. S. GIFT, Chief of Police.

Alton, Ill. Population 10,294
 Police force, 11, as follows:—
 1 City Marshal \$55.00 per month
 1 Captain 55.00
 1 Jailer 50.00
 8 Patrolmen 50.00

No information available concerning arrests.

Police Headquarters, City Building.

HENRY SIVORTS, City Marshal.

Altoona, Pa. Population 80,337

Police force, 12, as follows:—

1 Chief \$70.00 per month

1 Sergeant 50.00

1 Inspector 50.00

1 Turnkey.

8 Patrolmen 50.00

Total arrests 1620

Total arrests for drunkenness 1024

Police Station, 13th Avenue and 12th Street.

THOMAS WEIR, Chief of Police.

Amsterdam, N. Y. Population 17,336

Police force, 10, as follows:—

1 Chief \$800.00 per annum

1 Sergeant 700.00

8 Patrolmen 600.00

Total arrests 352

Total arrests for drunkenness 84

Police Station, Market Street.

The force is under Civil Service rules.

CHARLES KLINE, Chief of Police.

Appleton, Wis. Population 11,869

Police force, 4, as follows:—

1 Chief \$70.00 per month

3 Patrolmen 55.00

Total arrests 537

Total arrests for drunkenness 65

Police Station, Oneida Street.

F. W. HOEFER, Chief of Police.

Atlanta, Ga. Population 65,533

Police force, 121, as follows:—

1 Chief \$2000.00 per annum

1 Chief detective 1200.00

3 Captains 1200.00

6 Sergeants 900.00

2 Station keepers 900.00

2 Turnkeys 2.00 per day

106 Patrolmen 2.00

The Gamewell Police Signal System is used, and is considered "good."

Total arrests 12,805

Station House, 47 Pryor Street.

A. B. CONNOLLY, Chief of Police.

Atlantic City, N. J. Population 13,055

Police force, 15, as follows:—

1 Chief \$720.00 per year

2 Sergeants 660.00

12 Privates 600.00

Total arrests 800

Total arrests for drunkenness 600

Police Headquarters, City Hall.

HARRY C. ELDRIDGE, Chief of Police.

Auburn, Me. Population 11,250

Police force, 5, as follows:—

1 Chief \$50.00 per month

4 Patrolmen 50.00

Total arrests 278

Total arrests for drunkenness 183

Police Station, 1 Court Street.

L. MAXWELL, Chief of Police.

Auburn, N. Y. Population 25,858

Police force, 20, as follows:—

1 Chief \$80.00 per month

1 Captain 75.00

18 Patrolmen 62.50

Total arrests 1075

Total arrests for drunkenness 512

Police Station, 1 Market Street.

Under Civil Service rules.

GEORGE FULLMER, Chief of Police.

Augusta, Ga. Population 33,300

Police force, 60, as follows:—

1 Chief \$108.00 per month

2 Lieutenants 100.00

1 Orderly Sergeant 70.00

8 Patrol Sergeants 65.00

48 Privates 55.00

No returns of arrests.

Police Headquarters, Green Street.

The force is governed by a Police Commission consisting of five citizens elected by the City Council to serve for five years.

GEO. M. HOOD, Chief of Police.

Augusta, Me. Population 10,527

Police force, 6, as follows:—

1 Chief \$2.00 per day, and fees

5 Patrolmen 2.00

Total arrests	567
Total arrests for drunkenness	224
Police Station, corner of Water and Bridge Streets.	

HENRY T. MORSE, Chief of Police.

Aurora, Ill. Population 19,688

Police force, 15, as follows :—

1 Chief	\$100.00	per month
1 Night clerk	50.00	
8 Patrolmen	60.00	
1 Jailer	15.00	
2 Merchants police	15.00	
1 Patrol driver.		

The Inter-State Fire Alarm System used. "Good."

Total arrests	415
Total arrests for drunkenness	247
Police Headquarters, City Hall, Fox Street.	

H. F. DEMMES, Chief of Police.

Austin, Texas. Population 14,476

Police force, 19, as follows :—

1 Chief.		
1 Sergeant	\$90.00	per month
1 Police clerk	75.00	
5 Mounted patrolmen	70.00	
11 Foot patrolmen	60.00	

Total arrests	671
Total arrests for drunkenness	204

Police Headquarters, corner of West and Colorado Streets.

JAMES E. LUCY, Chief of Police.

Baltimore, Md. Population 434,439

Police force, 780, as follows :—

1 Marshal	\$2500.00	per annum
1 Deputy Marshal	2000.00	
1 Clerk to Marshal	1300.00	
8 Captains	30.00	per week
14 Lieutenants	25.00	
10 Detectives	23.00	
84 Sergeants	20.00	
620 Patrolmen	18.00	
14 Turnkeys	18.00	
20 Probationary officers	12.00	
7 Station House clerks	18.00	

The Gamewell Police Signal System is used and is every way satisfactory.

Total arrests 80,730
 Total arrests for drunkenness 6810

Police Headquarters, City Hall, Lexington and Holliday Streets.

The Police Stations are located as follows:—

Eastern District, south side of Bank Street, near Broadway.

Northeastern District, southwest corner of Chew and Durham Streets.

Central District, North Street, near Lexington Street.

Western District, Pine Street, near Lexington Street.

Northwestern District, southeastern corner Penna. Avenue and Etting Street.

Southern District, corner of Montgomery and Sharp Streets.

Southwestern District, southwest corner Calhoun and Pratt Streets.

The force is not under Civil Service rules, but all selections for appointment undergo examinations as to fitness physically and otherwise.

JACOB FREY, Marshal.

Baton Rouge, La. Population 10,478

Police force, 7, as follows:—

1 Captain \$1000.00 per annum

6 Patrolmen 50.00 per month

Total arrests 642

Total arrests for drunkenness 200

Police Station, St. Louis Street.

J. B. HASE, Chief of Police.

Battle Creek, Mich. Population 13,197

Police force, 11, as follows:—

1 Chief \$700.00 per year

10 Patrolmen 12.00 per week

Total arrests 250

Total arrests for drunkenness 200,

Police Headquarters, City Hall, Main Street.

JAMES ELLIOTT, Chief of Police.

Bay City, Mich. Population 27,839

Police force, 22, as follows:—

1 Chief \$1200.00 per year

1 Captain 1000.00

2 Sergeants 800.00

1 Court officer 720.00

1 Sanitary officer 800.00

1 Truant officer 720.00

THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS

1 Driver (not an officer)	\$720.00 per year
15 Patrolmen	720.00
Total arrests (year ending March 22, 1891)	1188
Total arrests for drunkenness	593

Police Station, 814 Saginaw Street.

The force is under metropolitan rule.

N. N. MURPHY, Chief of Police.

Extract from Report of Chief of Police.

Much crime could be prevented, also, in large cities in this State, and better police restriction afforded, if a State law were enacted giving authority to municipalities for licensing houses of ill-fame, or the so-called "bed-houses." Under this supervision the police would be required to make regular inspection, and it would be impossible for such houses to become harboring places for the criminals, or for young and unsuspecting girls to be seduced and ruined within their doors; many of the latter class could be rescued and returned to their homes when about to become inmates of these places.

Bayonne, N. J. Population 19,033

Police force, 25, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$1650.00 per year
2 Sergeants	1100.00
2 Roundsmen	1000.00
19 Patrolmen	900.00
1 Mounted patrolman	950.00

Total arrests 1116

Total arrests for drunkenness 210

Police Headquarters, New City Hall, Avenue A and 30th Street.

Sub Station 1, West 7th Street.

Sub Station 2, East 22d Street.

JOHN B. MCNEILL, Chief of Police.

Beatrice, Neb. Population 13,836

Police force, 4, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$65.00 per month
3 Patrolmen	60.00

Total arrests 600

Total arrests for drunkenness 25

Police Station, 5th and Market Streets.

W. V. A. DODDS, Chief of Police.

Belleville, Ill. Population 15,361

Police force, 14, as follows:—

1 Marshal	\$66.66 per month and fees
1 Captain	\$60.00 per month
1 Sergeant	55.00
11 Patrolmen	50.00
Total arrests	320
Total arrests for drunkenness	105

Police Headquarters, City Hall, corner of Illinois and A Streets.
One Sub Station on A and Gold Street.

LOUIS WILLIAMS, City Marshal.

Beverly, Mass. Population 10,821

Police force, 8, as follows :—

1 Chief	\$900.00 per year
7 Night Watchmen	730.00
Total arrests	194
Total arrests for drunkenness	93

Police Station, in rear of Town Hall.

WILLIAM P. MOSES, Chief of Police.

Biddeford, Me. Population 14,443

Police force, 8, as follows :—

1 City Marshal	\$2.00 per day
7 Patrolmen	2.00
Total arrests	300
Total arrests for drunkenness	200

Police Station, Main Street.

FRED. A. TARBOX, City Marshal.

Binghamton, N. Y. Population 35,005

Police force, 25, as follows :—

1 Chief	\$1000.00 per year
2 Assistant Chiefs	85.00 per month
22 Patrolmen	60.00
Total arrests	1109
Total arrests for drunkenness	557

Police Headquarters, 89 Collier Street.
Under Civil Service rules.

C. H. MEADE, Chief of Police.

Birmingham, Ala. Population 26,178

Police force, 55, as follows :—

1 Chief	\$100.00 per month
2 Captains	90.00
2 Sergeants	80.00
50 Patrolmen :—	
First grade	60.00

THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Second grade	\$65.00 per month
Third grade	70.00
Total arrests	9000
Total arrests for drunkenness	Not given.

Police Headquarters, 4th Avenue and 19th Street.
Under Civil Service rules.

O. A. PICKARD, Chief of Police.

Bloomington, Ill. Population	20,048
Police force, 21, as follows:—	
1 Chief	\$80.00 per month
1 Captain	70.00
1 Sergeant	65.00
18 Patrolmen	60.00
Total arrests	911
Total arrests for drunkenness	203

Police Station, corner of North and East Streets.
Under Civil Service rules.

JAMES STOWE, Chief of Police.

Boston, Mass. Population	448,477
Police force, 874:—	
1 Superintendent	\$3500.00 per annum
1 Deputy Superintendent	2800.00
1 Chief Inspector	2500.00
17 Captains	2000.00
35 Lieutenants	1600.00
13 Inspectors	1600.00
52 Sergeants	1400.00
678 Patrolmen	1200.00

House Watchmen.

Clerks.

Matrons.

The Municipal Signal Co.'s System is used. "Very efficient."

Total arrests	37,492
Total arrests for drunkenness	23,970

Police Headquarters, 7 Pemberton Square.

Station 1. On Hanover Street, near Cross.

2. Court Square.
3. Joy Street, near Cambridge.
4. La Grange Street.
5. East Dedham Street.
6. Broadway, near C Street.
7. Meridian Street, near Paris Street.

8. Corner Battery and Commercial Streets.
9. Dudley Street, corner Mt. Pleasant Avenue.
10. Junction Tremont and Roxbury Streets.
11. Adams, corner Arcadia Street.
12. Fourth, near K Street.
13. Seaverns Avenue, Jamaica Plain.
14. Old Town Hall, Brighton Centre.
15. Old City Hall, City Square.
16. Boylston Street, near corner of Hereford Street.

Under Civil Service rules.

BENJAMIN P. ELDRIDGE, Superintendent of Police.

Bridgeport, Conn. Population 48,866

Police force, 89, as follows:—

1 Captain	\$3.25 per day
1 Lieutenant	3.00
2 Sergeants	2.85
1 Roundsman.	
2 Doormen.	
32 Patrolmen	2.63

Total arrests 2549

Total arrests for drunkenness 710

Police Headquarters, City Hall, State Street.

Precinct 1, Water and Green Streets.

J. P. PINKERMAN, Captain of Police.

Bridgeton, N. J. Population 11,424

Police force, 4 \$50.00 per month

Total arrests 261

Total arrests for drunkenness 200

Police Headquarters, 30 North Samuel Street.

Under Civil Service rules.

JEREMIAH DU BOIS, Mayor and Chief of Police.

Brockton, Mass. Population 27,294

Police force, 23, as follows:—

1 City Marshal	\$1300.00 per annum
1 Captain	900.00
1 Lieutenant	900.00
1 Sergeant	900.00
1 Janitor	900.00
1 Inspector	1080.00
15 Patrolmen	900.00
2 men on special duty	900.00

Total arrests 688

Total arrests for drunkenness 443

Station 1. 36 East Elm Street.

2. Opposite 944 Main Street.

Under Civil Service rules.

JUDAH H. CHASE, City Marshal.

Brookline, Mass. Population 12,103

Police force, 28:—

1 Chief \$1800 per annum

1 Lieutenant 3.50 per day

3 Sergeants 3.25

1 Inspector 3.50

22 Patrolmen, first year \$2.50; after that, \$3.00 per day.

The Gamewell System is used. "First class, none better."

Total arrests 653

Total arrests for drunkenness 293

Police Station, Prospect Street.

ALONZO BOWMAN, Chief of Police.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Population 806,343

Police force, 1316, as follows:—

1 Superintendent \$4000.00 per annum

3 Inspectors each 3000.00

18 Captains each 2400.00

82 Sergeants each 1750.00

48 Detective Sergeants 1750.00

40 Roundsmen 1200.00

1048 Patrolmen, first year 950.00

second year 1000.00

third year 1100.00

43 Doormen.

20 Bridgekeepers.

1 Superintendent of Telegraph.

7 Telegraph operators.

4 Telegraph linemen.

1 Clerk to Superintendent of Police, \$2000.00

The Gamewell System is used. "Excellent."

Total arrests 38,314

Total arrests for drunkenness 22,547

Police Headquarters, in Municipal Building, Joralemon Street.

Precinct 1. Nos. 318 to 322 Adams Street.

2. Nos. 49 and 51 Fulton Street.

3. Nos. 17 and 19 Butler Street.

4. Southeast corner Myrtle and Vanderbilt Avenues.

Precinct 5. Northeast corner Bedford Avenue and North First Street.

- 6. Northeast corner Bedford Avenue and North First Street.
- 7. Northeast corner Manhattan and Greenpoint Avenue.
- 8. Northeast corner 5th Avenue and 16th Street.
- 9. No. 495 Gates Avenue.
- 10. Northeast corner 6th Avenue and Bergen Street.
- 11. Southeast corner Rapelyea and Richards Streets.
- 12. Northwest corner Atlantic and Schenectady Avenues.
- 13. Junction of Flushing Avenue and Whipple Street.
- 14. Southwest corner Ralph Avenue and Quincy Street.
- 15. No. 73 Congress Street.
- 16. Southwest corner Lee Avenue and Clymer Street.
- 17. East side Bradford Street, between Fulton and Atlantic Avenues.
- 18. No. 969 Third Avenue.
- 19. No. 437 Graham Avenue.

Under Civil Service rules.

PATRICK CAMPBELL, Superintendent of Police.

Buffalo, N. Y. Population 255,664

Police force, 422, as follows:—

1 Superintendent	\$2000.00 per annum
1 Assistant Superintendent	1500.00
1 Clerk	1200.00
1 Surgeon	1200.00
12 Captains	1200.00
25 Sergeants	950.00
36 Doormen	900.00
330 Patrolmen	900.00
15 Patrol drivers	900.00

The Gamewell System is used. "Favorably."

Total arrests 17,628

Total arrests for drunkenness 6599

Police Headquarters, corner Seneca and Franklin Streets.

Station 1. Corner Seneca and Franklin Streets.

- 2. Nos. 403 and 405 Seneca Street.
- 3. Nos. 425 and 427 Pearl Street.
- 4. Corner Sycamore and Ash Streets.
- 5. Nos. 1499 and 1501 Niagara Street.
- 6. Nos. 1444 and 1446 Main Street.

- Station 7. No. 455 Louisiana Street.
 8. No. 484 William Street.
 9. Corner Seneca and Babcock Streets.
 10. No. 562 Niagara Street.
 Sub-station 1. Corner Broadway and Bailey Avenue.
 2. No. 1184 Genesee Street.
 Under Civil Service rules.

DANIEL MORGENSTERN, Superintendent of Police.

Cambridge, Mass. Population 70,028

Police force, 86, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$1700.00 per annum
8 Captains	1248.00
2 Inspectors	3.25 per day
8 Sergeants	3.00
72 Patrolmen	2.85 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Gamewell System used. "Considered good."

Total arrests 1773

Total arrests for drunkenness 806

Police Headquarters and Station 2, Central Square, Cambridgeport.

- Station 1. Brattle Square, Cambridge.
 3. Fourth Street, East Cambridge.
 5. North Avenue, North Cambridge.

Under Civil Service rules.

LOTHROP J. CLOYES, Chief of Police.

Camden, N. J. Population 58,313

Police force, 53, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$1200.00 per annum
All others	70.00 per month

The Municipal System used.

Total arrests 3200

Total arrests for drunkenness 1800

Police Station, Haddon Avenue and Benson Street.

SAMUEL DODD, Chief of Police.

Canton, Ohio. Population 26,189

Police force, 15, as follows:—

1 Marshal	
14 Patrolmen	\$60.00 per month

Total arrests 947

Total arrests for drunkenness 556

Police Headquarters, corner of Seventh and Cleveland Avenue.

WILLIAM GENTRY, City Marshal.

Charleston, S. C. Population 54,955

Police force, 101, as follows :—

1 Chief	\$1800.00 per annum
1 First Lieutenant	1200.00
2 Second Lieutenants	1080.00
1 Electrician	720.00
2 Orderly Sergeants	720.00
4 Line Sergeants	660.00
3 Detectives	660.00
80 Privates	600.00
2 Gatemen	480.00
2 Doormen	360.00
3 Drivers	360.00

The Gamewell System used. "Very efficient."

Total arrests 3285

Total arrests for drunkenness 891

Police Headquarters, King Street, corner of Hudson.

JOSEPH GOLDEN, Chief of Police.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Population 29,100

Police force, 42, as follows :—

- 1 Chief.
- 2 Captains.
- 1 Sergeant.
- 1 Clerk.
- 1 Night Sergeant.
- 1 Court officer.
- 1 Patrol driver.
- 34 Patrolmen.

Total arrests, year ending June 30, 1890 4422

J. P. KILGORE, Chief of Police.

Chicago, Ill. Population 1,099,850

Police officers (sworn) 2084

Police officers (not sworn) 251

Total strength of Police Department 2335

1 General Superintendent	\$5000.00 per annum
1 Assistant Superintendent	3000.00
5 Inspectors each	2800.00
1 Secretary	2000.00
2 Clerks each	1100.00
1 Stenographer	1000.00
1 Assistant Stenographer	600.00
1 Custodian	1323.00

THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS

1 Clerk, Detective Department . . .	\$1500.00	per annum
2 Clerks, Detective Department . each	1200.00	
1 Night Clerk, Detective Department	900.00	
15 Captains each	2250.00	
1 Lieutenant, Detective Office . . .	1700.00	
1 Sergeant, Detective Office	1600.00	
48 Lieutenants each	1500.00	
48 Patrol Sergeants each	1200.00	
74 Desk Sergeants each	1200.00	
1 Photographer	1800.00	
50 Patrolmen for detective duty . each	1212.75	
10 Police Court bailiffs each	1000.00	
5 Pound keepers each	771.75	
1 Patrolman, Mayor's Office	1000.00	
1 Patrolman, Comptroller's Office . .	500.00	
18 Lock-up keepers each	1000.00	
4 Inspectors of pawn shops . . . each	1000.00	
2 Inspectors of vehicles each	1200.00	
180 Patrolmen for duty at bridges, street-crossings, depots, etc. each	1000.00	
140 Patrolmen, first class, for duty on patrol wagons each	1000.00	
1268 Patrolmen, first class, for regular patrol duty each	1000.00	
200 Patrolmen, second class, for nine months' duty each	60.00	per month
6 Engineers each	1000.00	per annum
6 Assistant Engineers, for eight months' duty each	551.25	
20 Janitors each	530.00	
1 Veterinary Surgeon	1500.00	
12 Hostlers each	630.00	
3 Watchmen each	750.00	
1 Principal Matron	800.00	
25 Matrons each	630.00	
6 Drivers supply wagons each	720.00	
80 Drivers patrol wagons each	720.00	
1 Chief Operator, telephone service .	1300.00	
1 Asst. Operator, telephone lines . .	900.00	
85 Operators, police telephone . each	720.00	
4 Ambulance drivers each	720.00	

The Chicago Police Signal System is used. "Good."

Total arrests 62,230

Total arrests for drunkenness 37,063

Central Station, City Hall.

First Division, 1st District, 1st Precinct, station corner Pacific Avenue and Harrison Street.

Second Precinct, corner Wentworth Avenue and 22d Street.

First District, 3d Precinct, station 2523 Cottage Grove Avenue.

Sixth District, 4th Precinct, station 144 and 146 Thirty-fifth Street.

Sixth District, 5th Precinct, station on 35th Street, east of Halsted Street.

Sixth District, 6th Precinct, station 2913 Deering Street.

Second Division, 8th District, 7th Precinct, station corner Matson Avenue and South Halsted Street.

Seventh District, 8th Precinct, station on 50th Street, near Wabash Avenue.

Seventh District, 9th Precinct, station on Lake Avenue, near 53d Street.

Ninth District, 10th Precinct, station on Wentworth Avenue, near 64th Street.

Seventh District, 11th Precinct, station on Wilson Street, between 75th and 76th Streets.

Seventh District, 12th Precinct, station on South Chicago Avenue, near Commercial Avenue.

Seventh District, 13th Precinct, station on Superior Avenue and 134th Street.

Seventh District, 14th Precinct, station on Front Street, near 115th Street.

Eighth District, 15th Precinct, station corner 38th Street and California Avenue.

Third Division, 2d District, 16th Precinct, station corner Maxwell and Morgan Streets.

Second District, 17th Precinct, station Canalport Avenue, near Halsted Street.

Second District, 18th Precinct, station corner Hinman and Paulina Streets.

Second District, 19th Precinct, station West 13th Street, near Oakley Avenue.

Second District, 20th Precinct attached to 18th Precinct temporarily.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Fourth Division, 3d District, 21st Precinct, station 4239 West Lake Street.

Third District, 22d Precinct, station corner Desplaines Street and Waldo Place.

Third District, 23d Precinct, station 609 West Lake Street.

Third District, 24th Precinct, station 256 Warren Avenue.

Fourth District, 25th Precinct, station 233 West Chicago Avenue.

Fourth District, 26th Precinct, station 99 West North Avenue.

Fourth District, 27th Precinct, station West North Avenue, near Milwaukee Avenue.

Fourth District, 28th Precinct, station corner Irving Park, Boulevard and Milwaukee Avenue.

Fifth Division, 5th District, 30th Precinct, station Chicago Avenue between North Clark Street and La Salle Avenue.

Fifth District, 31st Precinct, station corner North Avenue and Larabee Street.

Fifth District, 32d Precinct, station 958 and 960 Halsted Street.

Tenth District, 33d Precinct, station 687 Sheffield Avenue.

Tenth District, 34th Precinct, station corner Halsted and Addison Streets.

Under Civil Service rules.

LIST OF FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

Arrested in Chicago and turned over to Authorities of other Cities during the Year 1890.

Date.	Names of Fugitives.	Offense Charged.	Officers Making Arrests.	Turned over to Authorities of
Jan. 24	Joseph Zern.	Horse stealing	King and Keenan.	Kane Co., Ill.
Jan. 24	Tony Zern.	do.	do.	do.
Jan. 24	Fred Wratern.	Seduction.	McKeough and Duffy.	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 29	John A. Eastbrook.	Bignamy and embezzlement.	Bonfield and McNamara.	New York, N. Y.
Feb. 4	Timothy C. Taylor.	Seduction.	Howard and De Souza.	Porter Co., Ind.
Feb. 7	Robert Sherman.	Highway robbery.	Hoffman and Congdon.	Toledo, Ohio.
Feb. 8	Samuel Fox alias Rinehart.	Burglary.	A. McDonald and Trebarn.	Montreal, Can.
Feb. 12	S. M. Moore.	do.	Hartman and J. Tierney.	St. Paul, Minn.
Feb. 13	Julius Johnson.	Assault with intent to kill.	Walsh and Stoier.	Racine, Wis.
Feb. 19	Wm. Crane.	Larceny.	Bell and Haertle.	Cattaraugus, N. Y.
Feb. 23	John Howden.	do.	A. McDonald and Trebarn.	Jackson, Mich.
Feb. 23	Harry Johnson.	do.	Conway and Kay.	Galena, Ill.
Feb. 23	Morris Fitzgerald.	Burglary.	Wood and Plunkett.	Detroit, Mich.
Feb. 23	Wm. Norton.	Larceny.	Leonard and Kehoe.	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Feb. 26	Wm. Norton.	do.	Bonfield and McNamara.	Tama, Iowa.
Mar. 1	Harry Shannon.	Robbery.	A. McDonald and Trebarn.	Dowagiac, Mich.
Mar. 1	R. W. Thomas.	Larceny.	Bonfield and McNamara.	Marshall Co., Minn.
Mar. 12	Joseph Chwalkowaki.	Escaped convict.	James Doulin.	Galt, Ont.
Mar. 13	Theo. Halberstadt.	Larceny.	Bonfield and McNamara.	Buffalo, N. Y.
Mar. 13	Geo. W. Matterson.	do.	Wood and Plunkett.	Galt, Ont.
Mar. 13	Nick Paulter.	do.	Bonfield and McNamara.	Lowa City.
Mar. 13	Emil Johnson.	Burglary.	Foley and Wessler.	Watertown, N. Y.
Mar. 17	John Sweeney.	Larceny.	Clark and Nordrum.	Buchanan, Mich.
Apr. 11	E. A. Wright.	do.	Bonfield and McNamara.	Ogde, Ill.
Apr. 15	Thos B. Riley.	do.	Marsh and Kidder.	Lasalle, Ill.
Apr. 21	Patrick Gallagher.	Larceny.	Buckley and Heilman.	do.
Apr. 21	Peter Stanton.	do.	do.	do.
Apr. 24	Conrad C. Miller.	Robbing U. S. mail.	John Hanley and O'Connor.	S. Dakota, U. S. author- ities.
Apr. 26	Wm. Vaughn.	Burglary.	Howard and Hoffman.	Schenectady, N. Y.
Apr. 27	Sherman Knight.	Forgery.	Tierney and Leonard.	Tiffin, Ohio.

LIST OF FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE. — CONTINUED.

Date.	Names of Fugitives.	Offense Charged.	Officers Making Arrests.	Turned Over to Authorities of
May 8	James O'Donnell alias Speckled Paddy.	Larceny	Finan and Haerle	Paris, Ill.
May 9	Samuel Price	Embezzlement	Howard and McNamara	Ipswich, Dak.
May 10	Maurice Beck	O. M. F. P.	Rohan and Costello	Ottawa, Ill.
May 18	Jacob Goodyear	Larceny	Greenhalgh and Conway	Topeka, Kan.
May 24	Fred Cook	do	McKough and Myer	Cincinnati, Ohio.
June 7	Jos. Dollidin	do	Haerle and Collins	Milwaukee, Wis.
June 8	Harry E. Crosby	O. M. F. P.	Rohan and Costello	St. Louis, Mo.
June 9	Wm. Hawk	Embezzlement	D. Tierney and Hartford	Lincoln, Neb.
June 12	W. D. McComber	Forgery	do	Indianapolis, Ind.
June 12	Charles H. Lattimer	do	do	do
June 14	Warren Hochkiss	Larceny	John Hanley and O'Connor	Marshall, Mich.
June 16	Ella Lafferty	do	Bonfield and De Souza	Columbus, Ohio.
June 17	Robt. Idale	Forgery	Congdon and Farrell	Omaha, Neb.
June 18	Francis Sully	Assault with intent to kill	French and Smith	Pinkerton.
June 18	Harris Johnson	Forgery	Conway and Greenhalgh	Jo Daviess Co., Ill.
June 21	Geo. Sauterus	Burglary	Murnane and Hipp	Waukesha, Wis.
June 23	C. H. Weston	Embezzlement	Williams and Broderick	St. Louis, Mo.
June 24	Fred Connor	Larceny	Murtha and Cudmore	Lonia, Mich.
June 26	Eddie Orr	Counterfeiting	Howard and McNamara	U. S. authorities.
June 27	Henry Garsey	Larceny	Williams and Broderick	Milwaukee, Wis.
June 28	F. H. Gant	Forgery	Howard and McNamara	Mexico, Mo
June 30	Otto Reimers	Larceny	Hoffman and Nordrum	Terre Haute, Ind.
July 1	Chas. Bell	Assault with intent to kill	French and Smith	Frankfort, Ky.
July 10	Wm. Shaffer	Larceny	Rohan and Costello	Milwaukee, Wis.
July 11	Chas. Taylor	do	French and Smith	Indianapolis, Ind.
July 18	Chas. Smith	Assault and battery	Rohan and Costello	Cleveland, Ohio.
July 19	John Murray alias Mullen	Assault	Murtha and Cudmore	Cincinnati, Ohio.
July 25	Winfield S. Maguire	Larceny	D. Tierney and Hartford	Indianapolis, Ind.
July 26	Geo. Laven	do	Murnane and McDermott	Milwaukee, Wis.
July 27	Della Ray	do	Wm. Mayworm	Industrial School.
July 27	Emma Large	do	do	Evanston, Ill.

Aug. 9.	Max Rosenberg.	Larceny.	Murtha and Lewinsohn.	Rochester, N. Y.
Aug. 10.	Sam'l Schooskey.	Disorderly insane.	Greenhagh and Steele.	Troy, Ohio.
Aug. 8.	Glen Durrett.	Larceny.	Weaver and C. McDonald.	Louisville, Ky.
Aug. 9.	Geo. Clark.	do.	Trehan and Broderick.	Kenosha, Wis.
Aug. 12.	Hyman Isaacs.	do.	Thomas and Elliott.	New York, N. Y.
Aug. 14.	Wm. Fitzpatrick.	O. M. F. P.	Conway and Farrell.	Bridgman, Mich.
Aug. 16.	Chas. Mitchell.	Larceny.	Collins and Hasel.	St. Louis, Mo.
Aug. 19.	John S. Montes.	do.	McDermott and Cudmore.	Columbus, Ohio.
Aug. 19.	Aug. Embach.	do.	Conway and Farrell.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Aug. 23.	Edward Harris.	do.	Weaver and C. McDonald.	Columbus, Ohio.
Aug. 25.	Jas. Houlihan.	do.	Hoffman and Cudmore.	Springfield, Ohio.
Aug. 26.	Chas. Hunting.	do.	Morgan and Boyd.	La Porte, Ind.
Aug. 26.	Richard Walton.	Burglary.	Conway and Farrell.	Berrien Co., Mich.
Aug. 27.	Robert P. Talley.	Larceny.	Weaver and C. McDonald.	Kansas City, Mo.
Sept. 2.	Burt H. Simpson.	Arson.	Hoffman and Tierney.	Defiance, Ohio.
Sept. 8.	Edward P. Bruner.	Receiving money by false pretenses.	Edward McGurth.	St. Louis, Mo.
Sept. 13.	Geo. C. Younger alias F. M. Fry.	Embezzlement.	Broderick and Williams.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Sept. 23.	Sammuel Cramer.	Robbery.	Trehan and A. McDonald.	Dakota June.
Sept. 26.	Bert McClinek.	Forgery.	Hennsey and Shay.	De Kalb Co., Neb.
Sept. 30.	Chas. E. Card.	Rape.	Howard and McNamara.	Boston, Mass.
Sept. 30.	Irving Johnson.	Robbery.	Hennessey and Shay.	De Kalb Co., Neb.
Oct. 1.	Frank Jennings.	Publishing obscene pictures.	Trehan and A. McDonald.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Oct. 1.	George Morrison.	do.	do.	do.
Oct. 6.	F. L. Monroe.	O. M. F. P.	do.	Springfield, Ill.
Oct. 13.	Albert D. Forbes.	Forgery.	do.	Goodland, Ind.
Oct. 15.	George Graham.	Assault.	do.	Bureau Co., Ill.
Oct. 16.	L. C. Houghy.	Embezzlement.	Williams and Broderick.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Oct. 18.	David M. Johnson.	Burglary.	Farrell and Conway.	Bloomington, Ill.
Oct. 22.	Joseph C. Howell.	Assault, intent to commit murder.	Howard and McNamara.	Scott Co., Ind.
Oct. 22.	John B. Hough.	Embezzlement.	Leonard and Thomas.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Oct. 23.	George D. Adams.	Larceny.	Hartford and D. Tierney.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Oct. 27.	Andrew H. Rose.	Forgery.	Hartford and Whalen.	St. Paul, Minn.
Oct. 29.	Sam P. Gardl.	Seduction.	Thomas and Leonard.	Dubuque, Iowa.
Oct. 30.	Henry Hoffmaster.	Robbery.	Hartnett and Duffy.	Marrinette, Wis.
Nov. 7.	Patrick Ford.	Larceny.	Ryan and Renor.	Peoria Co., Ill.
Nov. 10.	John Harris.	Abduction.	French and Smith.	Dixon, Ill.
Nov. 10.	John W. Miller.	do.	do.	do.
Nov. 10.	Mamie Huston.	Larceny.	do.	do.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS

LIST OF FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE. — CONTINUED.

Date.	Names of Fugitives.	Offense Charged.	Officers Making Arrests.	Turned Over to Authorities of
Nov. 13....	John McLaughlin.....	Burglary.....	Williams and Broderick.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Nov. 14....	Chas. Long.....	Forgery.....	Foley and Wessler.....	St. Joseph, Mich.
Nov. 20....	Fred Springer.....	Burglary.....	Fitzgerald and Keating.....	Reform School, Pontiac.
Nov. 22....	John W. Bell.....	Larceny.....	Wood and Plunkett.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
Nov. 23....	Chas. Brault alias Bohm.....	Burglary.....	Foley and Wessler.....	Whiting, Ind.
Nov. 25....	Loeand M. Noyer.....	Forgery.....	Thomas and Elliott.....	Fulton Co., Ind.
Nov. 29....	Thomas Cox.....	Murder.....	Sergt. Roche and Lieut. Wheeler.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dec. 2....	Thomas Murphy.....	Escaped convict.....	Lieut. Kipley.....	Concord, N. H.
Dec. 4....	Robert Ham.....	Violat'g sec. 223, chap. 88, C. code.....	Hofman and J. Tierney.....	Cook Co. Jail.
Dec. 4....	Mrs. Jarvis Travis.....	Violat'g sec. 223, chap. 88, C. code.....	.....do.....	do.
Dec. 5....	Hamilton M. Trimmer.....	Forgery.....	.....do.....	do.
Dec. 5....	Fred Emmert.....	.....do.....	Broderick and Williams.....	Camden, N. J.
Dec. 8....	William J. Ford.....	Burglary.....	Hoffman and Kipley.....	Saginaw, Mich.
Dec. 8....	Frank Scully.....	Assault.....	Welbasky and Wessler.....	Kewanee, Ill.
Dec. 8....	Wm. Kelly.....	Burglary.....	Haerle and Collins.....	Scranton, Miss.
Dec. 8....	Frank E. Willis.....	Forgery.....	Smith and Tracy.....	Kewanee, Ill.
Dec. 8....	Charles Shaw.....	Burglary.....	C. McDonald and Devitt.....	Kalamazoo, Mich.
Dec. 8....	Harry Evans.....	.....do.....	Smith and Tracy.....	Kewanee, Ill.
Dec. 12....	Richard Eyldred.....	.....do.....	Plunkett and Wood.....	Terre Haute, Ind.
Dec. 13....	Charles Nichols.....	Embezzlement.....	Foley and Wessler.....	Kewanee, Ill.
Dec. 15....	Nora Kane.....	Larceny.....	Duffy and J. McDonald.....	Kansas City, Mo.
Dec. 15....	Edward Waterman.....	Burglary.....	Welbasky and Wessler.....	Dawner Grove, Ill.
Dec. 16....	Nellie Robinson.....	Larceny.....	Roban and Costello.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Dec. 20....	.....	.....	C. McDonald and Devitt.....	Syracuse, Ill.

LIST OF FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE,
Traced to and Arrested in other Cities and brought back to Chicago for Trial.

Date.	Names of Fugitives.	Offense Charged.	Officers Making Arrests.	Brought Back From
Jan. 3	Charles Olson	Larceny as bailee	Klinger and Loftus	Rockford, Ill.
Jan. 3	Dora Donegan	Robbery	J. H. Stark	Kansas City, Mo.
Jan. 3	Harney Bryant	do	French and Smith	St. Louis, Mo.
Mar. 8	Wm. Buse	Larceny	Lieut. Burdick	Detroit, Mich.
Mar. 24	Wm. R. Colwell	do	McDonald and Treharn	South Bend, Ind.
April 28	Edward Tracy	Murder	Rohan and Cozello	Elka, Nev.
April 12	Maurice Rosenblum	Robbery	O'Donnell and Raftery	Waukegan, Ill.
May 10	Lizzie Brewer	Abduction	French and Smith	Montreal, Can.
May 15	Henry Meyer	Conspiracy	Haerte and Hoffman	Denver, Colo.
May 28	Harry Goodman	Larceny	Wood and Plunkett	Milwaukee, Wis.
June 11	Pearle Smith	do	French and Smith	Denver, Colo.
June 13	Lizzie Davenport	Murder	do	Leadville, Colo.
June 18	Chas. C. Ives	Forgery	do	St. Louis, Mo.
June 20	Geo. F. Churchill	Embezzlement	Williams and Broderick	Buffalo, N. Y.
June 23	Elmira Hamlin	Conspiracy	McDonald and Treharn	St. Joseph, Mich.
June 29	Morris Daly	Embezzlement	Conway and Green	Kansas City, Mo.
July 13	Julius Jeski	Selling mortgaged property	J. W. Knowles, 24th Precinct	Indianapolis, Ind.
April 12	Meyer Goldberg	Robbery	King and Moore	Waukegan, Ill.
July 23	Chas. McDonald	Larceny	Treharn and A. McDonald	Boston, Mass.
July 31	Geo. B. Pierce	do	C. McDonald and Weaver	Ashland, Wis.
Sept. 6	Joshua Lazarus	do	Treharn and A. McDonald	St. Louis, Mo.
Oct. 7	Chas. H. Ellsworth	do	D. Tierney and Bauder	Middleburg, Ky.
Nov. 24	Wm. Wietan	Embezzlement	Weaver and Steele	Buffalo, N. Y.
Dec. 8	Chas. Turner	Larceny	French and Smith	St. Louis, Mo.
Dec. 8	Edward Battles	do	do	do
Dec. 22	Jack Hunter	Abduction	do	Milwaukee, Wis.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING AGGREGATE NUMBER OF ARRESTS, AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED, VALUE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED STOLEN, VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED, EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT, ETC., EACH YEAR SINCE 1879.

Year Ending	Numerical Strength of the Police Force, Officers and Men.	Number of Arrests.	Amount of Fines Imposed.	Value of Property Reported Stolen.	Value of Property Recovered.	Expenses of Police Dept.
December 31st, 1879	453	27,338	\$205,147	\$106,034 71	\$93,370 76	\$445,195 42
December 31st, 1880	473	28,480	151,560	142,599 41	123,509 85	493,672 38
December 31st, 1881	506	31,713	163,987	147,444 36	118,508 56	877,087 77
December 31st, 1882	557	32,800	169,496	121,929 37	91,265 35	659,269 70
December 31st, 1883	637	37,187	223,441	144,802 04	90,792 06	703,579 66
December 31st, 1884	924	39,484	229,230	149,837 85	112,943 43	779,721 45
December 31st, 1885	924	40,986	202,000	152,113 43	106,116 21	1,079,334 74
December 31st, 1886	1,032	44,261	202,063	161,628 24	149,968 52	1,192,769 56
December 31st, 1887	1,145	46,505	259,249	210,950 44	168,028 03	1,305,562 67
December 31st, 1888	1,255	50,432	305,176	222,249 78	193,141 67	1,450,437 40
December 31st, 1889	1,624	48,119	275,925	218,163 43	206,822 12	1,602,594 60
December 31st, 1890	1,900	62,230	363,938	276,906 70	228,885 73	2,200,126 90

MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES PERFORMED BY THE POLICE.

NATURE OF DUTIES PERFORMED.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
Number of lost children found and restored to parents.....	3,828	3,486	3,089	3,966	2,827
Number of lodgers accommodated....	29,402	30,925	25,054	23,405	91,084
Number of meals furnished prisoners and lodgers.....	91,022	80,247	79,447	56,403	132,470
Number of accidents reported.....	3,271	2,340	1,912	1,636	1,612
Number of attempted suicides reported	186	152	143	100	87
Number of buildings found open and secured.....	404	355	417	247	258
Number of burglaries frustrated.....	269	254	253	187	131
Number of dead bodies found.....	261	247	200	223	250
Number of defective drains and vaults reported.....	322	462	283	199	229
Number of defective fire alarm boxes reported.....	30	49	50	21	18
Number of defective gas pipes reported	181	171	145	108	97
Number of defective hydrants reported	336	430	170	219	141
Number of defective water pipes reported.....	584	650	412	310	242
Number of defective sewers and catch basins reported.....	539	440	377	250	422
Number of defective culverts reported	668	319	141	221	142
Number of defective sidewalks reported	9,102	5,298	1,918	1,876	1,683
Number of disturbances suppressed....	2,821	2,987	2,144	2,695	3,145
Number of fire alarms given.....	1,235	1,672	1,020	973	667
Number of fires extinguished without alarm.....	224	310	198	200	185
Number of intoxicated persons assisted home.....	1,951	1,417	1,260	1,336	733
Number of nuisances and dead animals reported.....	14,070	7,893	9,460	10,228	5,570
Number of notices served on property owners to repair defective sidewalks	124	268	366	165	183
Number of persons rescued from drowning.....	52	38	40	23	25
Number of sick and injured persons assisted.....	2,665	2,272	2,149	2,101	2,065
Number of stray teams taken up.....	1,439	1,147	896	947	1,012
Number of sudden deaths reported....	439	267	282	276	162
Number of suicides reported.....	363	179	151	107	98
Number of street lamps reported broken.....	11,840	9,529	5,722	6,705	4,830
Number of street lamps reported not lighted.....	64,285	25,047	34,393	18,341	27,316
Number of violations of building ordinances reported.....	2,148	908	862	806	497
Number of times waste of water reported.....	239	186	248	289	220
Number of abandoned infants found..	-	44	61	73	102
Number of policemen seriously injured in discharging of duty.....	44	41	17	27	84
Number of deaths in police force.....	18	8	7	21	18
Number of women and children cared for by matrons at stations.....	13,057	1,974	1,846	1,762	1,538

MEDAL AWARD.

Many minor acts of merit were recorded to the credit of individual members of the force during the year 1888, but no claims were made for conspicuous bravery, no opportunities for the display of such qualities being presented.

The merits of several candidates were so nearly equal that no decision was reached, and consequently no medal was awarded for that year.

In the year 1889, on the contrary, special acts of bravery were numerous and praiseworthy.

The case of Patrolman Isaac Orell was deemed the most meritorious, and to him was awarded the gold medal for the year 1889. On the night of June 25, 1889, he pursued a noted criminal under fire into a large unfinished building and effected his arrest. In the struggle for mastery between the officer and his prisoner, both tumbled into the basement, and Officer Orell sustained such injuries at the time as to incapacitate him for active duty during the remainder of his life.

An additional gold medal was presented to the widow of Patrolman Adam W. Fryer in recognition of her husband's bravery. Officer Fryer sacrificed his life on the night of August 9, 1889, while attempting to intercept two burglars who were being pursued by a brother officer.

I am happy to state that both burglars were subsequently arrested, and, on conviction, sentenced to long terms in the penitentiary.

R. W. McCLAUGHRY, General Superintendent of Police.

Chicopee, Mass. Population 14,050

Police force, 9.

1st year \$720.00

After 1st year 800.00

Chief's salary 1000.00 per annum

Total arrests 424

Total arrests for drunkenness 282

Police Headquarters, City Hall, corner of Springfield and Front Streets, Chicopee.

Station 1, at 34 Church Street, Chicopee Falls.

Under Civil Service rules.

JOHN E. CONNER, Chief of Police.

Chillicothe, Ohio. Population 11,288

Police force, 16, as follows : —

1 Chief	\$700.00 per annum
15 Patrolmen	600.00
Total arrests	600
Total arrests for drunkenness	344

Police Headquarters, Paint Street.

DENNIS PRIGNEY, Chief of Police.

Chelsea, Mass. Population 27,909
Police force, 25, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$1500.00 per annum
1 Deputy Chief	3.12½ per day
1 Captain	3.12½
1 Sergeant	2.87½
21 Patrolmen	2.75
Total arrests	1296
Total arrests for drunkenness	880

Police Headquarters, 220 Broadway.

Under Civil Service rules.

WILLIAM P. DRURY, Chief of Police.

Cheyenne, Wyoming. Population 11,690
Police force, 5, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$2400.00 per annum
4 Patrolmen	1000.00
Total arrests	824
Total arrests for drunkenness	220

Police Headquarters, 409 West 17th Street, City Hall.

WM. R. SCHNITGER, Chief of Police.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Population 296,908
Police force, 489, as follows:—

1 Superintendent	\$3500.00 per annum	
(\$1000.00 from county)		
1 Chief of Detectives	1800.00 per annum	
5 Detectives.		
21 Lieutenants	1st year,	80.00 per month
	2d year,	85.00
	3d year,	95.00
	4th year,	100.00
1 Inspector	1800.00 per annum	
1 Surgeon.		
32 Sergeants	1st year,	75.00 per month
	2d year,	80.00
	3d year,	85.00
	4th year,	90.00

THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS

358 Patrolmen	1st year, \$70.00 per month
	2d year, 75.00
	3d year, 80.00
	4th year, 85.00

The Chicago Police Signal System is used, and "is regarded favorably."

Total arrests	16,944
Total arrests for drunkenness	2651

Police Headquarters, Eighth and Central Avenue.

1st District, Fourth and Central Avenue.

2d District, Hammond Street, between Third and Fourth.

3d District, Bremen, between Fifteenth and Liberty.

4th District, Third Street, west of Mill.

5th District, Oliver and Linn Streets.

6th District, corner of Feuz and Eastern Avenue.

7th District, Walnut Hill.

8th District, Pine Street, Cauzville.

9th District, State Avenue, north of Eighth.

10th District, Colerain Avenue.

Department's non-partisan, removals by charges being proven.

Houses of ill-fame are not licensed, but there are about one hundred, and some thirty assignation houses.

PHILIP DEITSCH, Superintendent of Police.

Cleveland, Ohio. Population 261,353

Police force, 306, as follows:—

1 Superintendent	\$2210.00 per annum
1 Deputy Superintendent	1560.00
1 Police Surgeon	900.00
5 Captains	each 1460.00
16 Lieutenants	each 1060.00
9 Detectives	1060.00
14 Sergeants	1010.00
244 Patrolmen	900.00
1 Secretary	1800.00
1 Matron	35.00 per month
5 Janitors	55.00
1 Fireman	50.00
6 Drivers of patrol wagon	900.00 per annum
1 Operator	75.00 per month

The Police Patrol System comprises one fully equipped operating room at City Hall, 3 Patrol stations, 80 sentry boxes, and 22 telephones.

Total arrests 9616
 Total arrests for drunkenness 5248

- Police Headquarters, City Hall.
 1st Precinct, station, Champlain Street.
 Patrol Station No. 1, Champlain Street.
 2d Precinct, corner Oregon and Oliver Streets.
 Patrol Station No. 2, Oregon Street.
 3d Precinct, Forest Street.
 4th Precinct, Wilson, near Euclid Avenue.
 5th Precinct, Guard Street.
 6th Precinct, Wilson, near Broadway.
 7th Precinct, Wales Street.
 8th Precinct, Detroit Street.
 Patrol Station No. 3, 148 Hanover Street.
 9th Precinct, Barber Avenue.
 10th Precinct, Swiss Street.
 11th Precinct, 1928 Euclid Avenue.
 Under Civil Service rules.

J. W. SCHMITT, Superintendent of Police.

Clinton, Mass. Population 10,424
 Police force, 5, at \$2.50 per day.
 Total arrests 220
 Total arrests for drunkenness 100
 Police Station, Mechanic Street.

ABIJAH BROWN, Chief of Police.

Cohoes, N. Y. Population 22,509
 Police force, 13, as follows:—
 1 Chief \$1100.00 per annum
 2 Sergeants 1000.00
 9 Patrolmen 900.00
 1 Court officer.
 Total arrests 640
 Total arrests for drunkenness 391
 Police Station, 80 Mohawk Street.

MARTIN DELANY, Chief of Police.

Colorado Springs, Colo. Population 11,140
 Police force, 11, as follows:—
 1 Chief \$100.00 per month and fees
 1 Captain \$85.00 per month
 9 Patrolmen 75.00
 No signal system this year (1891), but will be next (1892).
 Total arrests 144

THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Total arrests for drunkenness 49

Police Headquarters, City Hall, South Nevada Avenue.

L. C. DANA, Chief of Police.

Columbia, S. C. Population 15,353

Police force, 19, as follows:—

1 Chief.

2 Sergeants \$50.00 per month

1 Detective 50.00

15 Patrolmen 45.00

Total arrests 1445

Total arrests for drunkenness 238

Station House, 146 North Lincoln Street.

W. W. HIGBE, Chief of Police.

Columbus, Ga. Population 17,303

Police force, 43, as follows:—

1 Chief \$1500.00 per annum

2 Lieutenants 70.00 per month

2 Sergeants 60.00

1 Street Overseer 75.00

1 Sanitary Inspector 75.00

36 Privates 60.00

Total arrests 1108

Total arrests for drunkenness 641

Under Civil Service rules.

J. A. BEARD, Chief of Police.

Columbus, Ohio. Population 88,150

Police force, 112, as follows:—

1 Superintendent \$2500.00 per annum

1 Captain 1400.00

5 Sergeants 1200.00

5 Detectives 1200.00

3 Telephone operators 75.00 per month

2 Turnkeys 75.00

80 Patrolmen 75.00

15 Substitute Patrolmen (when on duty) 75.00

The Gamewell System is used. "Good."

Total arrests 5319

Total arrests for drunkenness 1721

JOHN E. MURPHY, Chief of Police.

Concord, N. H. Population 17,004

Police force, 10, as follows:—

1 City Marshal	\$1200.00 per annum
1 Assistant Marshal	800.00
1 Captain	800.00
7 Patrolmen	800.00

No police signal system, but need one.

Total arrests 573

Total arrests for drunkenness 324

Police Headquarters, Warren Street.

G. SCOTT LOCKE, City Marshal.

Council Bluffs, Iowa. Population 21,474

Police force, 30, as follows:—

1 Chief.	
2 Captains	\$75.00 per month
2 Sergeants	70.00
2 Detectives	70.00
1 Clerk.	
1 Patrol conductor.	
1 Patrol driver.	
20 Patrolmen	70.00

Two police signal systems are in use, the Richmond and the Gamewell.

Total arrests 1520

Total arrests for drunkenness. Not given.

The police department is under the immediate control of the Mayor.

WADE CARY, Chief of Police.

Covington, Ky. Population 37,371

Police force, 38, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$1800.00 per annum
1 Sergeant	80.00 per month
4 Lieutenants	80.00
32 Patrolmen	65.00

The Merchants' Police have a signal system and patrol wagon, and the city pays them \$150.00 per month for the use of it. They have small street boxes, distributed about the city, for calling the wagon, and they give very good satisfaction.

Total arrests 1556

Total arrests for drunkenness 378

We have no regular houses of ill-fame, but depend on the neighboring city of Cincinnati.

Police Headquarters, Court Avenue, between Second and Third Streets.

JOHN A. GOODSON, Chief of Police.

Dallas, Texas. Population 38,067

Police force, 43, as follows:—

- 1 Chief.
- 1 Assistant Chief.
- 1 Clerk.
- 1 Detective.
- 2 Station keepers.
- 2 Drivers.
- 4 Mounted Police.
- 31 Foot Patrolmen.

Total arrests year ending April 20, 1891 6703

Total arrests for drunkenness 1921

Police Headquarters, corner of Akard and Commerce Streets.

Calaboose, Ross Avenue.

Under Civil Service rules.

J. C. ARNOLD, Chief of Police.

Danbury, Conn. Population 16,552

Police force, 9, as follows:—

- 1 Captain \$1000.00 per annum
- 1 Sergeant 900.00
- 7 Patrolmen 900.00

Total arrests 885

Total arrests for drunkenness 360

Police Headquarters, City Hall.

GEORGE R. BEVANS, Captain of Police.

Danville, Va. Population 10,305

Police force, 11, as follows:—

- 1 Chief \$75.00 per month
- 10 Patrolmen 60.00

Total arrests 1557

Total arrests for drunkenness 209

Police Headquarters, City Hall.

G. WILLIAMS, Chief of Police.

Davenport, Iowa. Population 26,872

Police force, 21, as follows:—

- 1 Chief \$1000.00 per annum
- 1 Captain 660.00
- 19 Patrolmen 660.00
- 1 Matron 600.00

Telephone system used; 21 patrol boxes, with telephone in each. "Gives good satisfaction."

Total arrests 1057

Total arrests for drunkenness 126
 Police Station, Main and Fifth Streets.

FRANK KESSLER, Chief of Police.

Dayton, Ohio. Population 61,220

Police force, 70, as follows:—

1 Superintendent	\$2000.00 per annum
1 Captain	1100.00
2 Detectives	900.00
4 Sergeants	900.00
53 Patrolmen	780.00
2 Turnkeys	732.00
2 Drivers of patrol wagon	720.00
2 Men on patrol wagon	720.00
1 Driver of ambulance	720.00
2 Telephone operators	600.00

Have 20 patrol boxes and telephones.

Total arrests 3534

Total arrests for drunkenness 1078

Police Headquarters, Newsalt Block, corner of Fourth and Jefferson Streets.

Station House, on Sixth Street, between Logan and Tecumseh Streets.

Patrol House, on Brown Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets.

CHARLES T. FREEMAN, Superintendent of Police.

Denver, Colo. Population 106,713

Police force, 112 men, two matrons.

1 Chief	\$2500.00 per annum
1 Captain	1800.00
2 Lieutenants	each 1500.00
1 Jailer	1140.00
3 Assistant Jailers	each 1020.00
1 Turnkey	1020.00
2 Matrons	each 1020.00
2 City Herders	1200.00
2 Clerks	each 1200.00
2 Ambulance drivers	each 600.00
2 Police Surgeons.	
2 Hostlers	each 720.00
3 Police Signal operators	each 720.00
2 Linemen	each 1020.00
2 License Inspectors	each 1020.00
1 Chief of Detectives	1500.00

9 Detectives each \$1200.00 per annum

76 Patrolmen each 1020.00

The Gamewell Police Signal System is used. "The very best."

Total arrests 10,760

Total arrests for drunkenness 2697

Central Station, Fourteenth and Larimer Streets.

Second Division Station, Thirty-third and Arapahoe Streets.

The Police Department is under the metropolitan system.

JOHN F. FARLEY, Chief of Police.

Detroit, Mich. Population 205,876

Police force, 374, as follows:—

1 Superintendent.

1 Deputy Superintendent.

3 Captains.

14 Sergeants.

28 Roundsmen.

327 Patrolmen, including Doormen.

The Gamewell System is used. "Satisfactory."

Total arrests 8746

Total arrests for drunkenness 3451

Headquarters and Central Station, corner of Bates and Farmer Streets. Have ten stations.

C. C. STARKWEATHER, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Dover, N. H. Population 12,790

Police force, 9, as follows:—

1 City Marshal \$1000.00 per annum

1 Assistant Marshal 800.00

7 Patrolmen 700.00

Total arrests 416

Total arrests for drunkenness 202

Police Station, New City Hall, Central Avenue.

JAMES FOGERTY, City Marshal.

Dubuque, Iowa. Population 30,311

Police force, 32, as follows:—

1 Marshal \$100.00 per month

1 Captain 75.00

1 Captain 70.00

28 Patrolmen 50.00

1 Patrol driver.

Total arrests 751

Total arrests for drunkenness 441

Police Headquarters, City Hall, corner of Thirteenth and Clay Streets.

S. B. RICE, Chief of Police.

Duluth, Minn. Population 83,115

Police force, 56, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$1800.00 per annum
1 Captain	1500.00
1 Lieutenant	1200.00
1 First Sergeant	1080.00
1 Second Sergeant	1020.00
1 Secretary of Police	1020.00
1 Assistant Secretary of Police	840.00
2 City Detectives	1020.00
First Court Officer	1020.00
Second Court Officer	840.00
2 City Jailers	840.00
2 Conductors of patrol wagon	840.00
2 Drivers of patrol wagon	780.00
1 Electrician	1200.00
1 Lineman	720.00
37 Patrolmen, first year	780.00
after first year	840.00
1 Matron	220.00

Total arrests 2386

Total arrests for drunkenness 1220

The keepers of houses of ill-fame are arrested once a month and fined \$52.50, and oftener if they do not conduct themselves properly. There were 151 arrests of keepers in 1890, and they paid into the city treasury \$7927.50.

Central Station, Superior Street and Second Avenue, east.

Station 2, First Street and Eighteenth Avenue, west.

Station 3, 530 Garfield Avenue.

S. C. MCQUADE, Chief of Police.

East Liverpool, Ohio. Population 10,956

Police force, 4, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$55.00 per month
3 Patrolmen	1.75 per day

Viaduct Electrical Alarm System is used. "Gives good satisfaction."

Total arrests 750

Total arrests for drunkenness 500

Police Headquarters, corner of Third and Market Streets.

CHARLES GILL, Chief of Police.

Easton, Pa. Population 14,481

Police force, 12, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$65.00 per month
1 Lieutenant	58.00
1 Sergeant	55.00
9 Patrolmen	53.00

Total arrests 496

Total arrests for drunkenness 331

Police Headquarters, Municipal Building, Central Square.

H. C. TILTON, Chief of Police.

Eau Claire, Wis. Population 17,415

Police force, 10, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$3.00 per day
1 Sergeant	2.50
8 Patrolmen	2.00

Total arrests 469

Total arrests for drunkenness 321

Police Station No. 2, corner of Eau Claire and Farewell Streets.

Station 5, West Side, corner of Water Street and Fifth Avenue.

JOHN HIGGINS, Chief of Police.

Elizabeth City, N. J. Population 37,764

Police force, 42, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$1500.00 per annum
1 Captain	1000.00
1 Lieutenant	900.00
8 Sergeants	2.50 per day
36 Patrolmen	2.25

Total arrests 1560

Total arrests for drunkenness 587

Police Headquarters, rear of City Hall.

Precinct 1, First Street, near Franklin.

Under Civil Service rules.

GEORGE E. TENNEY, Chief of Police.

Elkhart, Ind. Population 11,360

Police force, 8, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$70.00 per month
7 Patrolmen	50.00

Police Headquarters, 317 South Main Street.

C. N. COLEMAN, Chief of Police.

Elmira, N. Y. Population 29,708

Police force, 28, as follows:—

1 Chief.

1 Captain.	
1 Sergeant.	
2 Roundsmen.	
21 Patrolmen.	
2 Police Constables.	
Total arrests	1753
Total arrests for drunkenness	880
Police Station, Market Street, near Lake Street.	
Under Civil Service rules.	

L. D. LITTLE, Chief of Police.

Evansville, Ind. Population 50,756

Police force, 55, as follows:—

1 Superintendent	\$1500.00 per annum
2 Captains	1000.00
5 Detectives	910.00
3 Sergeants	800.00
1 Court officer	800.00
1 Humane officer	800.00
1 Sanitary officer	800.00
2 Turnkeys	730.00
2 Drivers	730.00
35 Patrolmen	625.00 and 730.00
2 Special duty	520.00

Intend putting in the Gaynor System.

Total arrests	1926
Total arrests for drunkenness	546
Central Station, Walnut Street, between Third and Fourth Streets.	

Have a Metropolitan Police, which is non-partisan.

GEORGE W. NEWITT, Chief of Police.

Everett, Mass. Population 11,068

Police force, 8, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$3.00 per day
1 Sergeant	2.50
6 Patrolmen	2.50
Total arrests	222
Total arrests for drunkenness	111

Headquarters, Chelsea Street.

Police Station, Broadway.

SAMUEL M. EMERTON, Chief of Police.

Fall River, Mass. Population 74,398

Police force, 101, as follows:—

THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS

1 City Marshal	\$1500.00 per annum
1 Assistant Marshal	1100.00
1 Captain	1100.00
1 Clerk	2.75 per day
5 Sergeants	2.75
81 Patrolmen	2.50
8 Stewards	2.20
1 Court Janitor	14.00 per week
2 Matrons	each 500.00 per annum

Use the Municipal System.

Total arrests	2485
Total arrests for drunkenness	1487

Central Station, 1, Court Square.

North Station, 2, North Main Street.

East Station, 3, Pleasant Street.

South Station, 4, Freedom Street.

Under Civil Service rules.

R. B. HILLIARD, City Marshal.

Fitchburg, Mass. Population 22,087

Police force, 19, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$1400.00 per year
1 Captain	3.00 per day
1 Sergeant	2.75 per day
16 Patrolmen, first year	2.50
second year	2.60
third year	2.75

Total arrests 564

Total arrests for drunkenness 397

Police Headquarters, Main Street.

Station 2, Water Street.

Station 3, West Fitchburg.

Under Civil service rules.

E. R. LOCKE, Chief of Police.

Fond du Lac, Wis. Population 12,024

Police force, 8, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$700.00 per annum
7 Patrolmen	550.00

Total arrests 419

Total arrests for drunkenness 218

Police Headquarters, 30 West First Street.

B. McDERMOTT, Chief of Police.

Fort Scott, Kans. Population	11,946
Police force, 8, as follows :—	
1 City Marshal	\$100.00 per month
1 Keeper	50.00
6 Patrolmen	50.00
Total arrests	773
Total arrests for drunkenness	227
Police Station, 111 Market Street.	

W. H. ROBERSON, City Marshal.

Fort Worth, Texas. Population	23,076
Police force, 24, as follows :—	
1 Chief.	
First Assistant Chief.	
Second Assistant Chief.	
21 Privates.	
No Signal System, but one needed.	
There are five licensed houses of ill-fame.	
Police Headquarters, City Hall, corner of Second and Rusk Streets.	
Station, Fireman's Central Hall, Main Street.	

JAMES H. MADDOX, Chief of Police.

Galveston, Texas. Population	29,084
Police force, 45, as follows :—	
1 Chief	\$2000.00 per annum.
1 Deputy Chief	1500.00
2 Sergeants	1080.00
1 Clerk	1080.00
1 Pound keeper	600.00
38 Patrolmen	900.00
Total arrests	1822
Total arrests for drunkenness	252.
Police Headquarters, City Hall.	

M. M. JORDAN, Chief of Police.

Gloucester, Mass. Population	24,651
Police force, 22, as follows :—	
1 Marshal	\$1140.00 per annum.
1 Captain	900.00
1 Keeper	2.00 per day
1 Janitor	2.00
18 Patrolmen	2.00
Total arrests	857
Total arrests for drunkenness	488

Police Station, Duncan and Rogers Streets.
Under Civil Service rules.

SIDNEY S. SYLVESTER, City Marshal.

Gloversville, N. Y. Population 13,864

Police force, 6, as follows:—

1 Chief \$65.00 per month
5 Patrolmen 55.00

Total arrests 219

Total arrests for drunkenness 118

Police Headquarters, North Main Street.

Under Civil Service rules.

NELSON TAYLOR, Chief of Police.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Population 60,278

Police force, 78, as follows:—

1 Superintendent \$2300.00 per annum

1 Captain 1095.00

1 Lieutenant 1058.50

2 Sergeants, 1st year, \$2.30, after that 2.75 per day

4 Detectives 2.25

64 Patrolmen 2.05

2 Clerks 1.65

3 Operators 1.00

The Gamewell System is used. "Excellent."

Total arrests 1832

Total arrests for drunkenness 630

Police Headquarters, 8 Lyon Street.

Under Civil Service rules.

WILLIAM H. EASTMAN, Superintendent of Police.

Hannibal, Mo. Population 12,857

Police force, 16, as follows:—

1 Deputy Marshal \$50.00 per month

1 Captain 50.00

14 Patrolmen 50.00

Total arrests 961

Total arrests for drunkenness 381

Police Station, corner of 4th and Church Streets.

G. F. REIMANN, Chief of Police.

Harrisburg, Pa. Population 39,385

Police force, 28, as follows:—

1 Chief \$85.00 per month

1 Lieutenant 75.00

2 Sergeants each 70.00

1 City Detective	\$60.00 per month
23 Patrolmen	60.00

The Gamewell System is used.

Report of arrests not complete.

Police Headquarters, 3d Street and Strawberry Avenue.

FRED J. ERLE, Chief of Police.

Hartford, Conn. Population 53,230

Police force, 53, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$2000.00 per annum
1 Captain	1500.00
1 Lieutenant	1200.00
50 Patrolmen	1000.00

The Gamewell System is used. "Very well liked."

Total arrests 3343

Total arrests for drunkenness 2226

Police Headquarters, corner of Kingsley and Market Streets.

C. L. PACKARD, Chief of Police.

Haverhill, Mass. Population 27,412

Police force, 29, as follows:—

1 City Marshal	\$1200.00 per annum
1 Deputy Marshal	2.87½ per day
1 Captain	2.75
1 Driver	2.50
24 Patrolmen	2.50

Total arrests 891

Total arrests for drunkenness 515

Police Headquarters, Court Street.

Under Civil Service rules.

FREDERICK O. RAYMOND, City Marshal.

Hoboken, N. J. Population 43,648

Police force, 83, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$2000.00 per annum
1 Captain	1500.00
3 Sergeants	1200.00
4 Detectives	1200.00
4 Roundsmen	1050.00
70 Patrolmen	1000.00

A Signal System in use, but kind not stated.

Total arrests 2177

Total arrests for drunkenness 344

Police Headquarters, corner Newark and Washington Streets.

CHARLES A. DONOVAN, Chief of Police.

Holyoke, Mass. Population 85,637

Police force, 36, as follows :—

1 Chief	\$1400.00	per annum
1 Captain	1100.00	
1 Lieutenant	1000.00	
33 Patrolmen	950.00	

Total arrests 1330

Total arrests for drunkenness 671

Police Station, City Hall, Dwight Street.

Under Civil Service rules.

S. T. MILLER, Chief of Police.

Hornellsville, N. Y. Population 10,996

Police force, 8, as follows :—

1 Chief	\$65.00	per month
7 Patrolmen	50.00	

Total arrests 633

Total arrests for drunkenness 287

Police Station, Broad Street.

Under Civil Service rules.

WILLIAM H. MURRAY, Chief of Police.

Indianapolis, Ind. Population 105,436

Police force, 100, as follows :—

Superintendent	\$1500.00	per annum
Captains	1000.00	
Sergeants	800.00	
Patrolmen	730.00	

Total arrests 3600

Total arrests for drunkenness 970

Police Headquarters, Pearl and Alabama Streets.

THOMAS F. COLBERT, Superintendent of Police.

Ironton, Ohio. Population 10,939

Police force, 8 each \$50.00 per month

Total arrests 662

Total arrests for drunkenness 247

Police Station, South 3d Street and 24 Park Avenue.

TAYLOR COLLIER, Chief of Police.

Ithaca, N. Y. Population 11,079

Police force, 4 each \$12.00 per week

Total arrests 407

Total arrests for drunkenness 272

Police Station, corner Seneca and Tioga Streets.

Under Civil Service rules.

H. A. ST. JOHN, Mayor.

7 Captains	\$2000.00	per annum
28 Sergeants	1200.00	
12 Detectives	1200.00	
7 Roundsmen	1050.00	
200 Patrolmen	1000.00	
5 Doormen	1000.00	
5 Drivers	1000.00	

The Gamewell System used. "Good."

Total arrests 7000

Total arrests for drunkenness 2500

Police Headquarters, Gregory Street.

First Precinct, Gregory Street.

Second Precinct, Seventh Street.

Third Precinct, Oakland Avenue.

Fourth Precinct, Communipaw Avenue.

Fifth Precinct, Danforth Avenue.

Sixth Precinct, Webster Avenue.

Seventh Precinct, Foye Street.

BENJAMIN MURPHY, Chief of Police.

Johnstown, Pa. Population 21,805

Police force, 20, as follows : —

1 Chief \$80.00 per month

1 Lieutenant 70.00

18 Patrolmen 60.00

Total arrests 1096

Total arrests for drunkenness 800

Police Station, Market Street.

Under Civil Service rules.

E. P. RICHARDSON, Chief of Police.

Kalamazoo, Mich. Population 17,853

Police force, 15, as follows : —

1 Chief \$1000.00 per annum

1 Assistant Chief 800.00

9 Patrolmen 50.00 per month

1 Truant officer 50.00

1 Patrol wagon driver 50.00

1 Night Clerk 400.00 per annum

1 Police Clerk 50.00 per month

Total arrests 603

Total arrests for drunkenness 407

Police Headquarters, Nos. 126 to 130 South Burdick Street.

Under Civil Service rules.

W. H. COBB, Chief of Police.

Kansas City, Kans. Population 38,316

Police force, 38, as follows: —

1 Chief	\$1200.00	per annum
1 Captain	1000.00	
6 Sergeants	900.00	
2 Detectives	720.00	
1 Sanitary Sergeant	780.00	
1 Jailer	720.00	
1 Patrol driver	720.00	
1 Police Surgeon	300.00	
24 Patrolmen	720.00	

Total arrests 2506

Total arrests for drunkenness 439

Police Headquarters, and Station 1, corner 6th Street and Armstrong Avenue.

Station 2, corner Lyon Avenue and James Street.

Station 3, corner 5th Street and Kansas Avenue.

Under Civil Service rules. C. P. DENISON, Chief of Police.

Kansas City, Mo. Population 132,716

Police force, 185, as follows: —

2 Police Commissioners . . . each	\$500.00	per annum
1 Secretary to Police Commissioners	1500.00	
1 Chief of Police	4000.00	
1 Secretary to Chief of Police . . .	1200.00	
1 Police Surgeon	1500.00	
Captains	1200.00	
Lieutenants	1080.00	
Sergeants	1000.00	
Court officers	1000.00	
Property Clerk	900.00	
Police Matron	600.00	
Turnkeys	600.00	
Hostlers	420.00	
Patrolmen	900.00	

Total arrests 7340

Total arrests for drunkenness 1199

Police Station No. 1. 4th and Delaware Streets.

2. Santa Fé and Union Avenues.

3. S. W. Boulevard and Summit Street.

4. 1728 Grand Avenue.

5. 18th and Tracy Streets.

Under Civil Service rules.

THOMAS M. SPEER, Chief of Police.

Key West, Fla. Population	18,080
Police force, 16, as follows :—	
1 Chief	\$100.00 per month
1 Sergeant	70.00
14 Patrolmen	50.00
Total arrests	888
Total arrests for drunkenness	763
Police Headquarters, City Hall.	

F. J. CUNNINGHAM, Chief of Police.

Kingston, N. Y. Population	21,261
Police force, 15, as follows :—	
1 Chief	\$80.00 per month
1 Sergeant Detective	75.00
1 Corporal Detective	65.00
12 Patrolmen	50.00

No records, only organized May, 1891.

Police Headquarters, City Hall, Union Avenue.

STEPHEN D. HOOD, Chief of Police.

La Crosse, Wis. Population	25,090
Police force, 20, as follows :—	
1 Chief	\$1500.00 per annum
1 Captain	950.00
3 Detectives	900.00
2 Sergeants	900.00
13 Patrolmen	800.00
Total arrests	1155
Total arrests for drunkenness	419

H. H. BYRNE, Chief of Police.

Lancaster, Pa. Population	32,011
Police force, 21, as follows :—	
1 Chief	\$70.00 per month
2 Sergeants	60.00
18 Patrolmen	60.00
Total arrests	1710
Total arrests for drunkenness	608
Police Station, East Grant Street.	

GEORGE M. BORGER, Chief of Police.

Lansing, Mich. Population	18,102
Police force, 7, as follows :—	
1 City Marshal	\$800.00 per annum
6 Patrolmen	55.00 per month
Total arrests	476

Total arrests for drunkenness 174
Police Station, 204 Michigan Avenue, east.

LAWRENCE PRICE, City Marshal.

Lawrence, Mass. Population 44,654

Police force, 41, as follows:—

1 City Marshal	\$1200.00	per annum
2 Assistant Marshals	3.00	per day
1 Acting Sergeant	2.75	
1 Patrolman (detective duty)	2.50	
1 Patrolman (liquor inspector)	2.50	
35 Patrolmen	2.50	

Total arrests 2692

Total arrests for drunkenness 1756

Police Station, Lawrence Street.

Under Civil Service rules.

JOHN SHEEHAN, City Marshal.

Lebanon, Pa. Population 14,664

Police force, 7, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$45.00	per month
6 Patrolmen	37.00	

Total arrests 472

Total arrests for drunkenness 267

Police Station, North 8th Street.

FRANKLIN YOST, Chief of Police.

Lexington, Ky. Population 21,567

Police force, 22, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$1000.00	per annum and fees
1 Captain	650.00	per annum
20 Patrolmen	1.75	per day and fees

Total arrests 2749

Total arrests for drunkenness 836

Police Station, 22 East Water Street.

LETCHER LUSBY, Chief of Police.

Lincoln, Neb. Population 55,154

Police force, 29, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$100.00	per month
1 Captain	90.00	
2 Sergeants	75.00	
1 Detective	70.00	
1 Jailer	60.00	
1 Patrol driver	45.00	
22 Patrolmen	70.00	

Private telephones used.

Total arrests 2516

Total arrests for drunkenness 709

There are fourteen houses of ill-fame, whose keepers and inmates pay a monthly fine.

Police Headquarters, City Building, corner of 10th and Q Streets.

O. P. DINGES, Chief of Police.

Long Island City, N. Y. Population 30,506

Police force, 34, as follows :—

1 Chief.

1 Captain \$1800.00 per annum

2 Sergeants 1300.00

80 Patrolmen 1st year 800.00

2d year 900.00

3d year 1000.00

The Gamewell system is used. "First class."

Total arrests 1400

Total arrests for drunkenness 400

Police Headquarters, Broadway.

First Precinct, Broadway.

Second Precinct, 4th Street.

Under Civil Service rules.

ANTHONY S. WOODS, Chief of Police.

Los Angeles, Cal. Population 50,395

Police force, 78 men, 1 matron, as follows :—

1 Chief \$3000.00 per annum

1 Captain 1080.00

8 Sergeants 900.00

6 Mounted officers, who furnish their own horses 960.00

67 Patrolmen 840.00

1 Matron 600.00

Total arrests 2549

Total arrests for drunkenness 811

Houses of ill-fame are not licensed, but there are 93 known to the police.

Police Headquarters, 2d Street, between Spring and Broadway.

Branch Station, East Los Angeles, corner of Hayes Street and Pasadena Avenue.

JOHN M. GLASS, Chief of Police.

Louisville, Ky. Population 161,129

Police force, 214, as follows: —

1 Chief	\$3000.00 per annum
1 Major	1500.00
1 Captain	1200.00
1 Secretary	1200.00
8 Lieutenants	1000.00
8 Sergeants	900.00
9 Detectives.	

182 Patrolmen 2.25 per day

Total arrests 6621

Total arrests for drunkenness 2447

Keepers of houses of ill-fame pay a fine of \$10.00 every six months.

Police Headquarters, City Hall, corner of 6th and Jeff.

THOMAS H. TAYLOR, Chief of Police.

Lowell, Mass. Population 77,696

Police force, 90, as follows: —

1 Chief	\$1800.00 per annum
1 Deputy Chief	1400.00
1 Captain	1400.00
2 Inspectors	1200.00
2 Inspectors	8.00 per day
3 Sergeants	8.00
77 Patrolmen	2.75

Total arrests 3846

Total arrests for drunkenness 2638

The Gamewell System used. "The very best."

Police Station, Market Street.

Under Civil Service rules.

CHARLES HOWARD, Chief of Police.

Lynchburg, Va. Population 19,709

Police force, 24, as follows: —

1 Chief	\$100.00 per month
2 Sergeants	75.00
2 Station keepers	50.00
19 Privates	2.00 per day

Total arrests 3115

Total arrests for drunkenness 480

Police Station, Court and 9th Streets.

J. M. IRWIN, Chief of Police.

Lynn, Mass. 55,727

Police force, 50, as follows:—

1 City Marshal	\$1350.00	per annum
1 Deputy City Marshal	1100.00	
1 Captain	1000.00	
1 Lieutenant	900.00	
2 Inspectors	900.00	
1 Clerk	900.00	
1 Commitment officer	900.00	
42 Patrolmen	900.00	

The Gamewell System is used. "Fair."

Total arrests 2328

Total arrests for drunkenness 1599

Police Headquarters, Sutton Street.

Station 2, Centre Street.

Under Civil Service rules.

FRANK E. WELLS, City Marshal.

Madison, Wis. Population 13,426

Police force, 5, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$3.00	per day
4 Patrolmen	1.50	

Total arrests 238

Total arrests for drunkenness 136

Police Station, 14 Webster Street.

JOHN E. ADAMSON, Chief of Police.

Mahanoy, Pa. Population 11,286

Police force, 27, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$55.00	per month
1 Burgess	25.00	

25 Officers who are paid by the arrest.

Total arrests 188

Total arrests for drunkenness 93

Police Station, 36 East Pine Street.

JOHN HASSEL, Chief of Police.

Malden, Mass. Population 23,031

Police force, 16, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$1500.00	per annum
1 Deputy Chief	1100.00	
1 Captain	750.00	
13 Patrolmen	2.50	per day

Total arrests 468

Total arrests for drunkenness 131

Police Station, City Hall, Central Square.
Under Civil Service rules.

LYMAN H. RICHARDS, Chief of Police.

Manchester, N. H. Population 44,126

Police force, 36, as follows:—

1 City Marshal	\$900.00	per annum
1 Deputy Marshal	800.00	
1 Captain	2.50	per day
1 Sergeant	2.25	
32 Patrolmen	2.25	

Total arrests 2599

Total arrests for drunkenness 1230

Police Station, corner of Manchester and Chestnut Streets.

H. W. LONGA, City Marshal.

Marlborough, Mass. Population 13,805

Police force, 8, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$1200.00	per annum
7 Patrolmen	804.00	

Total arrests 300

Total arrests for drunkenness 217

Police Station, City Hall, Main Street.

Under Civil Service rules.

CHARLES G. WHITMAN, Chief of Police.

Massillon, Ohio. Population 10,092

Police force, 5, as follows:—

1 Marshal	\$800.00	per annum
4 Patrolmen	55.00	per month

Total arrests 502

Total arrests for drunkenness 304

Police Station, Opera House block, Erie Street.

THOMAS HAGAN, City Marshal.

Medford, Mass. Population 11,079

Police force, 12, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$1200.00	per annum
1 Sergeant	800.00	
10 Patrolmen	800.00	

Total arrests 245

Total arrests for drunkenness 132

Police Station, No. 7 Main Street.

EMERY D. HOLMES, Chief of Police.

Memphis, Tenn. Population 64,495

Police force, 53, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$150.00	per month
2 Captains	125.00	
2 Sergeants	110.00	
2 Detectives	100.00	
1 Clerk	100.00	
2 Station-house keepers	100.00	
2 Turnkeys	75.00	
1 Park keeper	65.00	
1 Light Inspector	75.00	
1 Patrol driver	75.00	
88 Patrolmen	75.00	

Total arrests 5890

Total arrests for drunkenness 1868

Police Station, 193 Second Street, corner of Washington Street.

W. C. DAVIS, Chief of Police (for 11 years).

Meriden, Conn. Population 21,652

Police force, 12, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$3.00	per day
1 Captain	2.75	
10 Patrolmen	2.50	

Total arrests 683

Total arrests for drunkenness 819

Police Headquarters, City Hall, Liberty Street.

Under Civil Service rules.

ROGER M. FORD, Chief of Police.

Michigan City, Ind. Population 10,776

Police force, 6, who receive \$50.00 per month and fees.

Total arrests 369

Total arrests for drunkenness 143

Police Station, 4th Street.

HENRY HEISE, Marshal.

Milwaukee, Wis. Population 204,468

Police force, 199, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$3000.00	per annum
1 Inspector	1800.00	
1 Captain	1500.00	
3 Lieutenants	1200.00	
10 Detectives	1200.00	
3 Sergeants	1000.00	
8 Roundsmen	950.00	
172 Patrolmen	700.00	1st year
	800.00	2d year
	900.00	3d year

The Gamewell System is used. "Good."

Total arrests 5615

Total arrests for drunkenness 2515

Central Station, Headquarters, corner of Broadway and Oneida Streets.

West Side station, Galena Street, between 10th and 11th.

South Side station, Mineral Street and 1st Avenue.

Under Civil Service rules.

J. T. JANSSEN, Chief of Police.

Minneapolis, Minn. Population 164,738

Police force, 225, as follows:—

1 Superintendent	\$3500.00	per annum
5 Captains	1200.00	
5 Lieutenants	1100.00	
15 Sergeants	1000.00	
9 Inspectors	1200.00	
180 Patrolmen	1st year	780.00
	2d year	840.00
	3d year	900.00

10 Drivers and Jailers.

The Gamewell System is used. "A good thing."

Total arrests 5216

Total arrests for drunkenness 2299

There are twenty licensed houses of ill-fame.

Police Headquarters, intersection of Nicollet Avenue and Second Street.

First Precinct, Second Street.

Second Precinct, Central Avenue.

Third Precinct, Cedar Avenue.

Fourth Precinct, 4th Street.

Fifth Precinct, 28th and Blaisdell Streets.

R. R. HENDERSON, Superintendent of Police.

Mobile, Ala. Population 31,076

Police force, 45, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$105.00	per month
1 Lieutenant	67.50	
3 Sergeants	55.00	
40 Privates	45.00	

The Gamewell System is used. "Perfect satisfaction."

Total arrests 2720

Total arrests for drunkenness 578

Houses of ill-fame are not licensed, but have eight.

Station House, Conti Street, between Royal and St. Emanuel Streets.

RICHARD FELDER, Chief of Police.

Montgomery, Ala. Population 21,888

Police force, 30, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$125.00 per month
1 Captain	90.00
2 Sergeants	85.00
26 Patrolmen	65.00

The Gamewell System is used.

Total arrests 2690

Total arrests for drunkenness 1403

Police Headquarters, corner of Perry Street and Matisin Avenue.

A. GERALD, Chief of Police.

Mount Vernon, N. Y. Population 10,677

Police force, 5, as follows:—

1 Captain	\$75.00 per month
4 Patrolmen	60.00

Total arrests 210

Total arrests for drunkenness 90

Police Station, No. 9 West First Street.

JOSEPH MERZ, Captain of Police.

Muncie, Ind. Population 11,345

Police force, 6, as follows:—

1 Marshal.
1 Deputy Marshal.
1 Merchant Police.
3 Patrolmen.

Total arrests 1000

Total arrests for drunkenness 500

Police Headquarters, corner of Mulberry and Main Streets.

SAMUEL RODMAN, Deputy Marshal.

Muscatine, Iowa. Population 11,454

Police force, 8, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$75.00 per month
1 Deputy Chief	50.00
1 Captain	50.00
5 Patrolmen	50.00

Total arrests 156

Total arrests for drunkenness 90

Police Station, corner of 3d and Sycamore Streets.

H. GREMMEL, Chief of Police.

Nanticoke, Pa. Population 10,044
 No regular force. Special officers are paid by the arrests, and fees.
 Total arrests 103
 Total arrests for drunkenness 41
 Police Station, 13 Prospect Street.

THOMAS POWELL, Chief of Police.

Nashua, N. H. Population 19,311
 NOTE. These figures were taken from the City Clerk's report, and are not from the City Marshal.

Police force, 14, as follows:—

- 1 City Marshal.
- 1 Assistant City Marshal.
- 1 Captain.
- 11 Patrolmen.

Total arrests 1189
 Total arrests for drunkenness 579

ALVIN S. EATON, City Marshal.

Nashville, Tenn. Population 76,168
 Police force, 91, as follows:—

- 1 Chief \$125.00 per month
- 3 Lieutenants 75.00
- 1 Chief Detective 75.00
- 6 Sergeants 70.00
- 80 Patrolmen 67.50

Total arrests 6010
 Total arrests for drunkenness 719

J. H. CLACK, Chief of Police.

Nebraska City, Neb. Population 11,494
 Police force, 7 as follows:—

- 1 Chief \$65.00 per month
- 6 Patrolmen 55.00

Total arrests 647
 Total arrests for drunkenness 68

Have four houses of ill-fame.

Police Station, 106 Sixth Street.

FRANK M. WHEELING, Chief of Police.

New Albany, Ind. Population 21,059
 Police force, 17, as follows:—

- 1 Chief \$2.25 per day
- 16 Patrolmen 2.00

Total arrests 482

Total arrests for drunkenness 192
 Central Station, corner of State and Spring Streets.
 Eastern Station, corner of Market and Thirteenth Streets.

THOMAS J. CANNON, Chief of Police.

Newark, N. J. Population 181,830

Police force, 241, as follows:—

- 1 Chief \$8000.00 per annum
- 4 Captains.
- 5 Lieutenants.
- 7 Acting Lieutenants.
- 1 Detective Sergeant.
- 4 Detectives.
- 10 Sergeants.
- 195 Patrolmen.
- 14 Chancemen.

Total arrests 7041
 Total arrests for drunkenness 2899

Police Headquarters, 13 William Street.

Station 1. 13 William Street.

- 2. M. & E. R. R. Avenue, near Broad Street.
- 3. Ferry Street, near Polk Street.
- 4. Junction of Springfield and Fifteenth Avenues.

The Municipal Signal System is used. "Indispensable."

WILLIAM H. BROWN, Superintendent of Police.

New Bedford, Mass. Population 40,738

Police force, 61, as follows:—

- 1 Chief \$1500.00 per annum
- 2 Captains 1100.00
- 7 Lieutenants 1000.00
- 2 Inspectors 2.50 per day
- 43 Patrolmen 1st year 2.00
- 2d year 2.50
- 2 Wagon Men 2.50
- 4 Housekeepers 2.00

The Gamewell System is used. "Best out."

Total arrests 1609
 Total arrests for drunkenness 1099

Police Stations, 5 South Second Street.

- Wild Street, North.
- Mill Street, West.
- South Water Street, South.

Under Civil Service rules.

EZEKIEL C. GARDINER, Chief of Police.

New Britain, Conn. Population 19,007

Police force, 22, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$1000.00 per annum
1 Lieutenant	1000.00
20 Patrolmen	900.00

Total arrests 442

Total arrests for drunkenness 151

Police Station, 13 Commercial Street.

J. R. JOHNSON, Chief of Police.

Newburgh, N. Y. Population 23,087

Police force, 21, as follows:—

1 Marshal	\$1200.00
2 Sergeants	950.00
2 Roundsmen	900.00
16 Patrolmen	900.00

Total arrests 779

Total arrests for drunkenness 480

Police Station, 62 First Street.

Under Civil Service rules.

JAMES H. SARVIS, City Marshal.

Newburyport, Mass. Population 13,947

NOTE. These figures were obtained from the report of the City Clerk, and not from the City Marshal.

Police force, 12, as follows:—

1 City Marshal.
1 Assistant City Marshal.
1 Captain.
9 Patrolmen.

Total arrests 728

Total arrests for drunkenness 556

A. WARREN EMERSON, City Marshal.

New Haven, Conn. Population 81,298

Police force, 112, as follows:—

1 Superintendent	\$2500.00 per annum
4 Captains	4.12½ per day
15 Sergeants	3.25
67 Patrolmen, grade A	3.00
3 Patrolmen, grade B	2.75
8 Patrolmen, grade C	2.50
11 Patrolmen, supernumeraries, grade D	2.50
3 Patrolmen, Sundays, grade E	2.25
1 Clerk, not of the force.	

- 1 Surgeon, not of the force.
- 1 Janitor, do.
- 2 Electricians, do.
- 3 Matrons, do.

Both the Gamewell and the Brewer & Smith Systems used.
 "Both good."

Total arrests 5869
 Total arrests for drunkenness 3368

Police Headquarters, Police Building, 165 Court St.

Station 1. Police Building.

- 2. 551 Grand Avenue.
- 3. 416 Howard Avenue.
- 4. No. 4 Dixwell Avenue.

TREADWELL SMITH, Superintendent of Police.

New London, Conn. Population 13,757

Police force, 15, as follows:—

1 Captain	\$85.00 per month
1 Lieutenant	75.00
13 Patrolmen	65.00

Total arrests 901
 Total arrests for drunkenness 629

Police Station, Potter Street.

GEORGE HAVEN, Chief of Police.

New Orleans, La. Population 242,039

Police force, 256, as follows:—

1 Superintendent	\$2400.00 per annum
1 Secretary of Police	1500.00
1 Secretary of Police Board	1500.00
1 Surgeon	1000.00
4 Clerks	720.00
7 Detectives	960.00
4 Captains	1000.00
14 Sergeants	840.00
26 Corporals	720.00
1 Chief Operator	900.00
16 Clerks and Operators	720.00
180 Patrolmen	600.00

The Western Electric Patrol Signal System placed in service in April, 1887, and gives entire satisfaction. Have 100 patrol boxes, 4 patrol wagons, and 16 horses.

Total arrests 22,008
 Total arrests for drunkenness 4916

Central Police Station, 1st Precinct, Tulane Avenue and Basin Street.

Pacancier, or 2d Precinct Station, Chippewa, corner of Terpsichore Street.

Jackson Square, or 3d Precinct Station, Chartres Street, opposite Jackson Square.

Treme, or 4th Precinct Station, Marais, corner of Orleans Street.

Elysian Fields, or 5th Precinct Station, Elysian Fields, near Dauphine Street.

Rosseau, or 6th Precinct Station, Rosseau, near Jackson Street.

Jefferson Market, or 7th Precinct Station, Berlin Street, near Magazine.

Algiers, or 8th Precinct Station, Villere, between Seguin and Bartholomew Streets.

Carrollton, or 9th Precinct Station, Carrollton Avenue, between Hampson and Second.

Metairie, or 10th Precinct Station, Canal Street, near the cemeteries.

Harbor, or 11th Precinct Station, head of Canal Street.

Extracts from "An Act creating a Police Board for the City of New Orleans, and defining its Powers."

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, That the powers and duties connected with and incident to the police department and police discipline of the city of New Orleans and the parish of Orleans shall be as hereinafter more especially provided for, vested in and exercised by a board consisting of six commissioners and of the Mayor of the said city, to be styled the "Police Board of the City of New Orleans," and by such officers, patrolmen, employees, and clerks as may be appointed by said board, provided that the said commissioners shall be residents of the several districts of the city of New Orleans, excepting in the case of the sixth and seventh districts, which shall be consolidated for the purposes of this act, and be allowed one commissioner.*

SECT. 7. *Each officer and member of said police force shall hold office respectively during good behavior, and shall be liable to removal from office after written charges shall have been preferred against him and due trial had according to the rules and regulations of said board, and when such officer or member of said police force shall be laboring under any disability through*

sickness or accident; provided, no removal shall be made for any such disability unless the same shall have existed for more than three months, and shall be of a permanent or incurable nature. But no person shall be appointed to membership of said police force unless:—

1. He is able to read and write the English language understandingly.
2. He is a citizen of the United States, and has been so for a year.
3. He has been a resident of this State during a term of five years, two years of which in the city of New Orleans, next prior to his application for appointment.
4. He has never been convicted of crime.
5. He is at least five feet six inches in height.
6. He is above the age of twenty-one years.
7. He is of good health and sound in body and mind.
8. He is of good moral character and habit.
9. Nor unless he has been examined by the Civil Service Board of Examiners to be appointed by said police board, and his name appears on the eligible list.

SECT. 9. Vacancies in the police force shall be filled as follows: Captains must be appointed from amongst sergeants, sergeants from amongst corporals, and corporals from among patrolmen, and patrolmen from among supernumeraries; provided that such promotion be made after due examination of the applicant by a board of examiners appointed by the superintendent of police.

SECT. 17. It is hereby made the duty of the police force at all times of day and night, and the members of such force are hereby thereunto empowered, to especially preserve the public peace, to prevent crimes, detect and arrest offenders, suppress riots, mobs, and insurrections, disperse unlawful or dangerous assemblages, which obstruct the free passage of public streets, sidewalks, parks, squares, and places; protect the rights of persons and property, guard the public health, preserve order at elections and all public meetings and assemblages, prevent and regulate the movement of teams and vehicles in streets, and remove all nuisances in public streets, parks, and highways; arrest all street mendicants, beggars, and vagrants, provide proper attendance at fires, advise and protect immigrants, strangers, and travelers in public streets, at steamboat and ship landings, and at railroad stations; carefully observe and inspect all places of public amusement, all places of business having licenses to carry on any business; all houses of ill-fame or prostitution, and houses where common prostitutes

reside or resort; all lottery offices unauthorized by law, policy, or bucket shops; all gambling houses or houses where keno, lotto, or other games are played; all cock-pits, rat-pits, and public dance houses; and to repress and restrain all unlawful or disorderly conduct or practices therein; enforce and prevent the violations of all laws and ordinances in force in said city; and for these purposes, with or without warrant, to arrest all persons guilty of violating any law or ordinance for the suppression or punishment of crimes or offenses; provided nothing herein shall be construed as permitting or authorizing policy or bucket shops, gambling houses, or houses where keno, lotto, or other games are played.

SECT. 24. If any member of the police force, whilst in the actual performance of duty, shall become permanently disabled, so as to render his dismissal from membership proper, or if any such member shall become superannuated after twenty years of membership, a sum of not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars, as an annuity to be paid such member, shall become chargeable upon the police pension fund; if any member of the police force, whilst in the actual discharge of his duty, shall be killed or shall die from the immediate effect of any injury received by him whilst in such discharge of duty, or shall die after twenty years' service in the force, and shall leave a widow, and if no widow, any child or children under the age of sixteen years, a like sum, by way of annuity, shall become chargeable upon said fund, to be paid to such widow so long only as she remains unmarried, or to such child or children so long as said child or youngest of said children continue under the age of sixteen years. In every case the police board shall determine the circumstances thereof, and order payment of the annuity to be made by draft, signed by each trustee of the said fund: provided that if any officer, whilst in the discharge of his duties, receives injuries which disable him for service, he shall receive full pay as long as said disability shall last; unless said injury be of a permanent nature, and provided said disability shall not exceed six months.

Under Civil Service rules.

D. S. GASTER, Superintendent of Police.

Newport, Ky. Population 24,918

Police force, 19, as follows:—

- 1 Chief \$1200.00 per annum
- 1 Lieutenant 75.00 per month
- 1 Roundsman.
- 1 Detective.

15 Patrolmen	\$60.00 per month
Total arrests	1019
Total arrests for drunkenness	506

Police Station, City Court House, York Street, between Southgate and 4th Street.

THOMAS H. COTTINGHAM, Chief of Police.

Newport, R. I. Population	19,457
Police force, 35, as follows:—	
1 Chief	\$1200.00 per annum, and fees
1 Captain	\$2.50 per day
4 Sergeants	2.37½
29 Patrolmen	2.25
Total arrests	976
Total arrests for drunkenness	367

Police Station, Market Square.

HENRY E. TURUWP, Chief of Police.

Newton, Mass. Population	24,379
Police force, 32, as follows:—	
1 Chief	\$1700.00 per annum
1 Captain	1300.00
2 Sergeants	1200.00
1 Inspector	1200.00
27 Patrolmen 1st year	900.00
after	1000.00

The Gamewell System is used.

Total arrests	830
Total arrests for drunkenness	435

Headquarters and Station 3, Cherry Street, West Newton.
 Station 1. Washington Street, Newton.
 2. Bridge Street, Nonantum.
 4. Willow Street, Newton Centre.

Under Civil Service rules.

CHARLES F. RICHARDSON, Chief of Police.

New York, N. Y. Population	1,515,301
Police force, 3580, as follows:—	
1 Superintendent	\$6000.00 per annum
1 Chief Inspector	5000.00
8 Inspectors	3500.00
16 Surgeons	2250.00
35 Captains	2750.00
157 Sergeants	2000.00
40 Detective Sergeants	2000.00

166 Roundsmen	\$1300.00 per annum
2548 Patrolmen, 1st grade	1200.00
287 Patrolmen, 2d grade	1100.00
251 Patrolmen, 3d grade	1000.00
75 Doormen	1000.00

Box Signals used only in outlying districts.

Total arrests 84,556

Total arrests for drunkenness 31,484

Police Headquarters, 300 Mulberry Street.

First Precinct, Old Slip.

Second Precinct, corner Liberty and Church Streets.

Third Precinct, city Hall.

Fourth Precinct, 9 Oak Street.

Fifth Precinct, 19 and 21 Lemand Street.

Sixth Precinct, 19 and 21 Elizabeth Street.

Seventh Precinct, 247 Madison Street.

Eighth Precinct, corner Prince and Wooster Streets.

Ninth Precinct, 94 Charles Street.

Tenth Precinct, 203 Mulberry Street.

Eleventh Precinct, 105 Eldridge Street.

Twelfth Precinct, corner Attomay and Delancy Streets.

Thirteenth Precinct, Union Market.

Fourteenth Precinct, corner 1st Avenue and 5th Street.

Fifteenth Precinct, 221 Mercer Street.

Sixteenth Precinct, 230 West 20th Street.

Seventeenth Precinct, 34 East 29th Street.

Eighteenth Precinct, 327 East 22d Street.

Nineteenth Precinct, 137 West 30th Street.

Twentieth Precinct, 434 West 37th Street.

Twenty-first Precinct, 160 East 35th Street.

Twenty-second Precinct, 347 West 47th Street.

Twenty-third Precinct, 163 East 51st Street.

Twenty-third Sub Precinct, Grand Central Depot.

Twenty-fourth Precinct, Pier A.

Twenty-fifth Precinct, 150 East 67th Street.

Twenty-sixth Precinct, 136 West 100th Street.

Twenty-seventh Precinct, 432 East 88th Street.

Twenty-eighth Precinct, Pier A.

Twenty-ninth Precinct, 126th Street, near Lexington Avenue.

Thirtieth Precinct, 125th Street and 9th Avenue.

Thirty-first Precinct, High Bridge.

Thirty-second Precinct, 10th Avenue and 152d Street.

Thirty-third Precinct, Town Hall, Morrisania.
 Thirty-fourth Precinct, 1925 Bathgate Avenue.
 Thirty-fifth Precinct, Kings Bridge.
 Under Civil Service rules.

THOMAS BYRNES, Superintendent of Police.

Norfolk, Va. Population 34,871
 Police force, 61, as follows :—
 1 Chief \$3.00 per day
 2 Assistant Chiefs 2.75
 3 Sergeants 2.50
 55 Patrolmen 2.00
 Total arrests 3848
 Total arrests for drunkenness 896
 Police Station, corner of Cove and Avon Streets.

CHARLES E. PETTIS, Chief of Police.

North Adams, Mass. Population 16,074
 Police force, 11, as follows :—
 1 Chief \$3.50 per day
 1 Captain 3.00
 9 Patrolmen 2.50
 Total arrests 741
 Total arrests for drunkenness 492
 Police Station, State Street.

CHARLES W. FULLER, Chief of Police.

Northampton, Mass. Population 14,990
 Police force (not including specials), 7, as follows :—
 1 Chief \$1000.00 per annum
 6 Patrolmen 750
 Total arrests 358
 Total arrests for drunkenness 247
 Police Headquarters, City Hall, Main Street.
 Under Civil Service rules.

HENRY E. MAYNARD, Chief of Police.

Norwich, Conn. Population 16,156
 Police force, 19, as follows :—
 1 Chief \$1100.00 per annum
 1 Captain 2.50 per day
 2 Sergeants 2.37½
 15 Patrolmen 2.25
 Brewer & Smith System used. "Good."
 Total arrests 772
 Total arrests for drunkenness 380

Police Headquarters, City Hall, corner Broadway and Union.
Under Civil Service rules.

JOHN A. BOWEN, Chief of Police.

Oakland, Cal. Population 48,682

Police force, 40, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$175.00 per month
2 Captains	125.00
2 Detectives	125.00
2 Drivers	80.00
33 Patrolmen	100.00

Local Patrol System used. "Would n't be without it."

Total arrests 4177

Total arrests for drunkenness 1956

Police Headquarters, City Hall.

Have three lock-ups in the city.

Under Civil Service rules.

J. W. TOMPKINS, Chief of Police.

Ogden, Utah. Population 14,889

Police force, 16, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$125.00 per month
2 Sergeants	100.00
2 Detectives	90.00
11 Patrolmen	90.00

Total arrests 1609

Total arrests for drunkenness 1152

Police Station, Union Square.

J. W. METCALF, Chief of Police.

Oil City, Pa. Population 10,932

Police force, 7, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$65.00 per month
1 Captain	60.00
5 Patrolmen	60.00

Total arrests 697

Total arrests for drunkenness 583

Houses of ill-fame are not licensed, but have three.

Police Headquarters, City Building.

Under Civil Service rules.

GEORGE W. FRY, Chief of Police.

Omaha, Neb. Population 140,452

Police force, 92, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$2000.00 per annum
1 Clerk	50.00 per month

THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS

2 Captains	\$100.00 per month
1 Chief Detective	90.00
4 Sergeants	85.00
5 Detectives.	
2 Jailers.	
1 Court officer.	
2 Patrol drivers.	
2 Patrol conductors.	
2 Turnkeys.	
4 Mounted men	\$95.00 per month
1 Hostler.	
64 Patrolmen	70.00
Patrol Signal System used.	Kind not stated.
Total arrests	8113.
Total arrests for drunkenness	2235
Inmates of houses of ill-fame pay a monthly fine.	
Police Headquarters, 15th and Jackson Streets.	
The Police are under metropolitan rules.	

Extract from the Report of Chief of Police.

Petty crime is increasing in this city, and it is my opinion that it will continue to do so until a workhouse with a substantial rock pile is established, to compel this class of criminals to do hard work. Our well regulated, well filled, and excellent county jail, that can accommodate one hundred and forty prisoners, is considered by the average "vag" and "crook" the most delightful of winter resorts.

W. S. SEAVEY, Chief of Police.

Orange, N. J. Population	18,844
Police force, 25, as follows:—	
1 Chief	\$1200.00 per annum
2 Sergeants	900.00
3 Roundsmen	900.00
19 Patrolmen	840.00
Total arrests	981
Total arrests for drunkenness	309
Police Station, North Centre Street.	
Under Civil Service rules.	

WILLIAM MCCHESENEY, Chief of Police.

Oshkosh, Wis. Population	22,836
Police force, 16, as follows:—	
1 Chief	\$1000.00 per annum
15 Patrolmen	750.00

Police Telephone and Chicago Signal Co.'s System.

Total arrests 1460

Total arrests for drunkenness 435

Police Headquarters, City Hall, corner State and Otter Streets.

R. J. WEISBROD, Chief of Police.

Oswego, N. Y. Population 21,842

Police force, 16, as follows:—

1 Chief \$1020.00 per annum

1 Captain 900.00

14 Patrolmen 720.00

Total arrests 1087

Total arrests for drunkenness 580

Police Headquarters, City Hall, on West First Street.

Station 2, East Bridge Street.

Under Civil Service rules.

JAMES DOYLE, Chief of Police.

Paducah, Ky. Population 13,076

Police force, 18, as follows:—

1 Chief.

17 Patrolmen.

Total arrests 1200

Total arrests for drunkenness 700

Keepers of houses of ill-fame are fined three times a year.

Police Headquarters, City Hall, corner of Court and Fourth Streets.

D. C. WILCOX, Chief of Police.

Passaic, N. J. Population 13,028

Police force, 9, as follows:—

1 Chief \$1100.00 per annum

8 Patrolmen 850.00

Total arrests 384

Total arrests for drunkenness 139

Police Station, Howe Avenue.

Under Civil Service rules.

WILLIAM HENDRY, Chief of Police.

Paterson, N. J. Population 78,347

Police force, 85, as follows:—

1 Chief \$1800.00 per annum

1 Captain 1500.00

7 Sergeants 1100.00

76 Patrolmen 950.00

Total arrests 2907

Total arrests for drunkenness 949
 Police Station, City Hall, Washington Street.

FREDERICK G. GRAEEL, Chief of Police.

Pawtucket, R. I. Population 27,633

Police force, 35, as follows :—

1 Chief	\$1200.00 per annum
1 Captain	960.00
1 Sergeant	900.00
1 Inspector	900.00
1 Roundsman	840.00
30 Patrolmen	2.25 per day.

Allen Still Alarm System is used. "Not satisfactory."

Total arrests 1012

Total arrests for drunkenness 205

Police Station, 73 North Main Street.

Under Civil Service rules.

OLIVER H. PERRY, Chief of Police.

Pensacola, Fla. Population 11,750

Police force, 23, as follows :—

1 Chief.	
2 Captains	\$70.00 per month
2 Mounted officers	70.00
18 Patrolmen	60.00

The Gamewell System is used. "Well liked."

Total arrests 2911

Total arrests for drunkenness 985

Police Station, corner of Jefferson and Zaragoza Streets.

Under Civil Service rules.

JOSEPH WILKINS, Chief of Police.

Peoria, Ill. Population 41,024

Police force, 40, as follows :—

1 Chief	\$1200.00 per annum
1 Captain	1000.00
2 Detectives.	
1 Sergeant.	
35 Patrolmen	780.00
1 Matron	480.00

American Police System used. "First class."

Total arrests 1455

Total arrests for drunkenness 318

Police Headquarters, City Hall, 417 and 419 Fulton Street.

CHARLES E. FLYNN, Chief of Police.

Philadelphia, Pa. Population 1,046,964

Police force, 1898, as follows:—

JOHN LAMON	1 Superintendent of Police	\$3000.00 per year
	1 Chief Clerk	1800.00
	2 Assistant Clerks each	1100.00
	1 Clerk to Superintendent of Police	1200.00
	1 Assistant Clerk to Supt. of Police	1050.00
	1 Clerk at Central Station	1200.00
	1 Fire Marshal	1800.00
	1 Police Surgeon	1800.00
	4 Captains ¹ each	1500.00
	1 Superintendent of Vans	1000.00
	1 Chief of Detectives	1500.00
	11 Detectives each	1350.00
	1 Vagrant Detective	1100.00
	1 Court Detective	1000.00
	1 Night Detective	912.50
	30 Lieutenants ² each	1200.00
	71 Sergeants ³ (street) each	1088.28
	80 House Sergeants ⁴ (tel. oprs.) each	1000.00
	28 Patrol Sergeants ⁴ each	1000.00
	28 Patrol Drivers ⁴ each	2.50 per day
	28 Patrol Officers ⁴ each	2.50
	4 Harbor Pilots each	1050.00 per year
	4 Harbor Engineers each	1050.00
	4 Harbor Firemen each	912.50
	6 Van Drivers each	60.00 per month
	5 Hostlers each	50.00
	11 Matrons each	600.00 per year
	42 Cleaners each	25.00 per month
	1 Messenger	821.25 per year
	1527 Patrolmen ⁴	2.50 per day

The Gamewell System is used. "Good."

Total arrests 49,148

Total arrests for drunkenness 24,661

Police Headquarters, City Hall.

1st District. Fitzwater, below 20th Street.

2d. 2d, above Christian Street.

3d. Union, above 3d Street.

4th. 5th, above Race Street.

¹ \$100.00 each for clothing.

³ \$50.00 each for clothing.

² \$75.00 each for clothing.

⁴ \$40.00 each for clothing.

- 5th. 15th, above Locust Street.
 - 6th. 11th, above Race Street.
 - 7th. St. John, above Buttonwood Street.
 - 8th. Buttonwood, above 10th Street.
 - 9th. 23d and Brown Streets.
 - 9th sub. 1725 Wood Street.
 - 10th. Front and Master Streets.
 - 11th. Girard Avenue, near Otis Street.
 - 12th. 10th and Thompson Streets.
 - 13th. Manayunk.
 - 13th sub. Roxborough.
 - 14th. Germantown.
 - 14th sub. Olney.
 - 15th. Frankford.
 - 16th. 39th Street and Lancaster Avenue.
 - 17th. 20th Street and Long Lane.
 - 18th. 4th and York.
 - 19th. Lombard, below 8th.
 - 20th. Filbert, above 15th.
 - 21st. 37th Street and Woodland Avenue.
 - 22d. Park and Lehigh Avenues.
 - 22d sub. Falls of Schuylkill.
 - 23d. Jefferson, above 20th.
 - 24th. Belgrade and Clearfield Streets.
 - 24th sub. Bridesburg.
 - 24th sub. Nicetown.
 - 25th. Moyamensing Avenue.
 - 26th. Trenton Avenue and Dauphin Street.
 - Delaware Harbor. Vine Street wharf.
 - Schuylkill Harbor. Sansom Street wharf.
 - 27th. Tacony.
- Patrol Stations: —
1. Union Street, below 4th.
 2. 37th Street and Woodland Avenue.
 3. 39th Street and Lancaster Avenue.
 4. 1519 Filbert Street.
 5. 824 South Street.
 6. 20th Street and Long Lane.
 7. 20th and Taylor.
 8. 22d and York.
 9. 1630 North 20th Street.
 10. Cambria and Stanton Streets.

- 11. 1725 Wood Street.
- 12. Frankford.
- 13. 4th and York Streets.
- 14. Germantown.

Under Civil Service rules.

JOHN LAMON, Superintendent of Police.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Population 238,617

Police force, 305 men and 10 matrons, as follows:—

1 Superintendent	\$2400.00	per annum
1 Assistant Superintendent	1500.00	
8 Inspectors	1320.00	
5 Captains	100.00	per month
10 Lieutenants	3.00	per day
20 Sergeants	2.75	
7 Janitors	60.00	per month
10 Matrons	65.00	
1 Messenger	25.00	
15 Detectives	75.00	
199 Patrolmen	75.00	
1 Lockup keeper	75.00	
1 Clerk to Superintendent	75.00	
38 Wagon men	75.00	
3 Signal Service men	75.00	

The Gamewell System is used. "Very good."

Total arrests 19,449

Total arrests for drunkenness 5905

Police Headquarters, corner of Smithfield Street and Virgin Avenue.

- Station 1. 72 Diamond Street.
- 2. 80 Centre Avenue.
- 3. 2608 Pennsylvania Avenue.
- 4. Second Avenue.
- 5. 228 43d Street.
- 6. 265 Frankstown Avenue.
- 7. 49 South 14th Street.
- 8. 142 South Main Street.

ROGER O. MARA, Ass't Superintendent of Police.

Portland, Me. Population 36,425

Police force, 52, as follows:—

1 Marshal	\$1500.00	per annum and house
2 Deputy Marshals	950.00	per annum
37 Patrolmen.		

12 Special officers under pay.
 The Gamewell System is used. "Not very satisfactory."
 Total arrests 1922
 Total arrests for drunkenness 1057
 Police Headquarters, City Building.
 Under Civil Service rules.

HORATIO HIGHT, City Marshal.

Portsmouth, Va. Population 13,268
 Police force, 14, as follows :—
 1 Chief \$75.00 per month
 1 Lieutenant 65.00
 12 Patrolmen 60.00
 Total arrests 776
 Total arrests for drunkenness 162
 Police Station, Court Street, between King and High.

F. T. TYNAN, Chief of Police.

Pottsville, Pa. Population 14,117
 Police force, 8, as follows :—
 1 Chief \$70.00 per month
 7 Patrolmen 60.00
 Total arrests 168
 Total arrests for drunkenness 136
 Police Station, 3d Street, between Market and Norwegian
 Streets.

DAVID C. PRITCHARD, Chief of Police.

Providence, R. I. Population 132,146
 Police force, 218, as follows :—
 1 Chief \$2250.00 per annum
 1 Deputy Chief 1550.00
 8 Captains 3.50 per day
 7 Lieutenants 3.25
 3 Detectives 3.75
 1 Clerk 3.50
 1 Superintendent of hacks 3.25
 9 Sergeants 3.13
 1 Property Clerk 3.00
 2 Warrant officers 3.00
 180 Patrolmen, who receive at appoint-
 ment 2.25
 After 6 months 2.50
 After 18 months 2.75
 After 3 years 3.00

6 Superannuated \$400.00 per annum
 The Municipal Signal is used. "Satisfactory."
 Total arrests 6590
 Total arrests for drunkenness 4898
 Police Headquarters, City Hall.
 Station 1. Canal Street.
 2. Ashburton Street.
 3.
 4. Bright Street.
 5. Plain Street.
 6. Chaffee Street.
 7. Public Street.

BENJAMIN H. CHILDS, Chief of Police.

Quincy, Ill. Population 31,494
 Police force, 30, as follows:—
 1 Chief \$100.00 per month
 2 Sergeants 72.00
 2 Detectives 72.00
 1 Turnkey 50.00
 4 Station officers 60.00
 20 Patrolmen 60.00
 1 Matron 25.00
 Total arrests 918
 Total arrests for drunkenness 280
 Police Station, 3d and Hampshire Streets.
 Under Civil Service rules.

JOHN AHERN, Chief of Police.

Quincy, Mass. Population 16,723
 Police force, 20, at \$2.50 per day.
 Total arrests 216
 Total arrests for drunkenness 108
 Police Station, City Hall, Hancock Street.
 Under Civil Service rules.

GEORGE O. LANGLEY, Chief of Police.

Raleigh, N. C. Population 12,678
 Police force, 15, as follows:—
 1 Chief \$65.00 per month and fees
 2 Sergeants.
 12 Patrolmen \$50.00 per month
 Total arrests 1000
 Total arrests for drunkenness 584
 Police Headquarters, Fayetteville Street.

CHARLES D. HEATT, Chief of Police.

Reading, Pa.	Population	58,661
	Police force, 40, as follows:—	
	1 Chief	\$1060.00 per annum
	4 Sergeants	760.00
	2 Drivers	660.00
	33 Patrolmen	660.00
	The Gamewell System is used. "Very favorably."	
	Total arrests	751
	Total arrests for drunkenness	338
	Police Station, 5th and Franklin Streets.	

R. M. WHITMAN, Chief of Police.

Richmond, Ind.	Population	16,608
	Police force, 15, as follows:—	
	1 Chief	\$75.00 per month
	12 Patrolmen	60.00
	1 Patrol driver	50.00
	1 Turnkey	50.00
	Total arrests	779
	Total arrests for drunkenness	426
	Police Station, City Building, North 5th Street.	

J. P. KUHLMAN, Chief of Police.

Richmond, Va.	Population	81,388
	Police force, 100, as follows:—	
	1 Chief	\$2000.00 per annum
	3 Captains	1200.00
	13 Sergeants	1000.00
	83 Privates	900.00
	Total arrests	6570
	Total arrests for drunkenness	1575
	Have 40 licensed houses of ill-fame.	
	Police Headquarters, No. 2, 10th Street.	
	First District, 7th and Main Street.	
	Second District, 6th and Marshall Street.	
	Third District, Brooke Avenue and Marshall Street.	

JOHN POE, JR., Chief of Police.

Roanoke, Pa.	Population	16,159
	Police force, 26, as follows:—	
	1 Chief.	
	1 Sergeant	\$60.00 per month
	16 Patrolmen	60.00
	8 Special Patrolmen	45.00
	Police Station, corner of Campbell and Roanoke Streets.	

J. W. BROWN, Acting Chief of Police.

Rochester, N. Y. Population 133,896

Police force, 145, as follows:—

1 Superintendent	\$2200.00	per annum
1 Day Captain	1800.00	
1 Chief of Detectives	1800.00	
1 Night Captain	1700.00	
Detectives	100.00	per month
Lieutenants	95.00	
Sergeants	85.00	
Patrolmen	1st 6 months 65.00	
	After 6 months 75.00	

The Gamewell System is used. "Good."

Total arrests 4100

Total arrests for drunkenness 1500

Police Headquarters, City Hall.

Two patrol houses and two wagons.

Under Civil Service rules.

J. P. CLEARY, Superintendent of Police.

Rockford, Ill. Population 23,584

Police force, 12, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$1000.00	per annum
1 Patrolman (special duty)	800.00	
10 Patrolmen	800.00	

Total arrests 535

Total arrests for drunkenness 278

Police Headquarters, corner of Church and Elm Streets.

Station 2. Corner of 1st and State Streets.

3. South Main Street.

4. 7th Street.

E. L. TISDALE, City Marshal.

Rock Island, Ill. Population 13,634

Police force, 10, as follows:—

1 Marshal	\$900.00	per annum
1 Deputy Marshal	700.00	
8 Patrolmen	600.00	

\$75.00 per annum allowed each man for clothing.

Total arrests (year ending April 21, 1891) 432

Total arrests for drunkenness 147

Police Station, corner of 16th Street and 3d Avenue.

PHILIP J. MILLER, Chief of Police.

Rome, N. Y. Population 14,991

Police force, 9, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$65.00	per month
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THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS

1 Assistant Chief	\$55.00 per month
1 Station keeper.	
6 Patrolmen	50.00
Total arrests	480
Total arrests for drunkenness	285
Police Station, 127 Whitesborrow Street.	

MICHAEL HAGERTY, Chief of Police.

Rutland, Vt. Population	11,760
Police force, 11, at \$50.00 per month.	
Total arrests	204
Total arrests for drunkenness	68
Police Station, City Hall, corner of Washington Street and Strong Avenue.	

A. S. WOODWARD, Chief of Police.

Sacramento, Cal. Population	26,386
Police force, 15, as follows:—	
1 Chief	\$150.00 per month
1 Captain	125.00
13 Patrolmen	100.00
Total arrests	2194
Total arrests for drunkenness	454
Police Headquarters, Front and I Streets.	

WARREN F. DREW, Chief of Police.

Saginaw, Mich. Population	46,322
Police force, 48, as follows:—	
1 Chief	\$1800.00 per annum
2 Captains	1050.00
5 Sergeants	900.00
2 Roundsmen	800.00
1 Doorman	750.00
37 Patrolmen	750.00
Total arrests (year ending March 22, 1891)	2624

PATRICK KAIN, Chief of Police.

Saint Joseph, Mo. Population	52,324
Police force, 53, as follows:—	
1 Chief	\$2000.00 per annum
1 Captain	1200.00
1 Detective	900.00
2 Sergeants	80.00 per month
2 Corporals	65.00
42 Patrolmen	65.00
2 Turnkeys	60.00
2 Drivers	50.00

Have private telephone system with switchboard at central station.

Total arrests for 1890-91 2865

Total arrests for drunkenness 637

Keepers of houses of ill-fame are fined \$50.00 every three months, and inmates \$8.00.

Central Station, 7th and Merramie Streets.

Sub-station, City Hall.

The police force is under the metropolitan system.

JOHN BRODEN, Chief of Police.

Saint Louis, Mo. Population 451,770

Police force, 800, as follows:—

1 Chief \$3500.00 per annum

7 Captains 1800.00

65 Sergeants 1200.00

516 Patrolmen 1000.00

147 Probationary officers 60.00 per month

The Gamewell System is used. "Good."

Total arrests 20,729

Total arrests for drunkenness 4154

Police Headquarters, Twelfth and Clark Avenue.

Twenty-one Stations.

LAWRENCE HARRIGAN, Chief of Police.

Saint Paul, Minn. Population 133,156

Police force, 180, as follows:—

1 Chief \$3500.00 per annum

4 Captains 1400.00

6 Lieutenants 1200.00

1 Lieutenant (mounted) 1200.00

9 Sergeants 1000.00

1 Sergeant (mounted) 1000.00

1 Chief Detective 2000.00

4 Detectives 1200.00

114 Patrolmen 900.00

9 Patrolmen (mounted) 900.00

1 License Collector 1500.00

10 Jailers 900.00

8 Patrol wagon drivers 900.00

3 Court bailiffs 900.00

8 Pound masters 900.00

2 Officers with workhouse van 900.00

1 Superintendent police alarm telegraph 3200.00

1 Lineman police alarm telegraph . . . \$840.00 per annum

1 Clerk 1000.00

The Pierce & Jones System used. "Gives good satisfaction."

Total arrests 5277

Total arrests for drunkenness 1616

Houses of ill-fame pay a monthly fine.

Police Headquarters, 85, 87, 89 East Third Street.

Rondo Street Station, corner of Western Avenue and Rondo Street.

Margarest Street Station, corner Margarest and Hope Streets.

South Robert Street Station, corner South Robert and Delos Streets.

Prior Avenue Station.

JOHN CLARK, Chief of Police.

Salem, Mass. Population 30,801

Police force, 38, as follows:—

1 City Marshal \$1500.00 per annum

1 Assistant Marshal 1000.00

1 Captain 1000.00

1 Sergeant 950.00

2 Keepers of lockup 800.00

31 Patrolmen 2.50 per day

1 Driver of wagon.

A Signal System is used — kind not stated.

Total arrests 1217

Total arrests for drunkenness 904

Under Civil Service rules.

JOHN W. HART, City Marshal.

Salt Lake City, Utah. Population 44,843

Police force, 36, as follows:—

1 Captain \$125.00 per month

3 Sergeants 110.00

2 Desk Sergeants 110.00

1 Court bailiff

2 on special duty.

27 Patrolmen 1st year 90.00

2d year 100.00

The Gainor System is used. "Good."

Total arrests 3139

Total arrests for drunkenness 1809

Police Station, corner of First South and State Streets.

JOHN M. YOUNG, Chief of Police.

San Antonio, Texas. Population 37,673

Police force, 38, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$150.00 per month
1st Assistant Chief	125.00
2d Assistant Chief	120.00
1 Detective	100.00
84 Patrolmen ¹	70.00

Total arrests 2680

Total arrests for drunkenness 1261

Have nineteen houses of ill-fame licensed.

Police Headquarters, City Hall, Military Plaza.

Under Civil Service rules.

PHILIP SHARDEIN, Chief of Police.

San Diego, Cal. Population 16,159

Police force, 8, as follows:—

1 Chief	
6 Patrolmen	\$70.00 per month
1 Mounted Patrolman	90.00

Total arrests 422

Total arrests for drunkenness 227

Police Headquarters, City Hall, 3d and D Streets.

J. W. BRENNING, Chief of Police.

Sandusky, Ohio. Population 18,471

Police force, 18, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$600.00 per annum
(and \$1.60 on every arrest.)	
1 Captain	2.25 per day
1 Detective	75.00 per month
13 Patrolmen	2.00 per day
2 Turnkeys	50.00 per month

Total arrests 773

Total arrests for drunkenness (not given.)

Police Station, Market Street, between Columbus Avenue and Jackson Street.

A. H. RUEMMELE, Chief of Police.

San Francisco, Cal. Population 298,997

Police force, 456, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$4000.00 per annum
5 Captains	1800.00
2 Clerks	1800.00
12 Detectives	1500.00

¹ \$45.00 annually for clothing.

38 Sergeants	\$1500.00 per annum
12 Corporals	1404.00
386 Patrolmen	1224.00
A Signal System is used, kind not stated.	
Total arrests (year ending June 30, 1891)	24,528.
Total arrests for drunkenness	12,654
Central Station, Old City Hall.	
New City Hall Station, McAllister Street.	
North End Station, corner Polk and Jackson Streets.	
Telegraph Station, 833 Sutter Street.	
Telegraph Station, corner California and Fillmore Streets.	
Station, 827 Folsom Street.	
Station, 207 17th Street.	
South San Francisco Station, easterly side of Railroad Avenue, between Paraguay and Teneriffe Streets.	
Potrero Station, corner of Napa and Kentucky Streets.	
Telegraph Station, 961 Mission Street.	
North Harbor Station, 522 Davis Street.	
South Harbor Station, 247 Steuart Street.	
Boarding Station, foot of Powell Street.	

PATRICK CROWLEY, Chief of Police.

San José, Cal. Population	18,060
Police force, 17, as follows :—	
1 Chief	\$125.00 per month
2 Captains	75.00
1 Sergeant	75.00
13 Patrolmen	75.00
Total arrests	1332
Total arrests for drunkenness	684
Police Headquarters, Market Street.	

R. STEWART, Chief of Police.

Savannah, Ga. Population	43,189
Police force, 66, as follows :—	
1 Chief	\$2000.00 per annum
1 Assistant Chief	1350.00
4 Sergeants	1000.00
60 Privates	780.00
Total arrests	2839
Total arrests for drunkenness	559
Police Headquarters, corner South Broad and Habersham Streets.	

JOHN GREEN, Chief of Police.

Schenectady, N. Y. Population 19,902

Police force, 15, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$1000.00 per annum
1 Assistant Chief	900.00
2 Sergeants	900.00
11 Patrolmen	800.00

Total arrests 1177

Total arrests for drunkenness 498

Police Headquarters, City Hall, Jay Street, corner of Franklin.

WILLIAM L. CAMPBELL, Chief of Police.

Scranton, Pa. Population 75,215

Police force, 37, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$1200.00 per annum
2 Sergeants	1000.00
32 Patrolmen	90.00 per month
2 Mounted officers.	

Use telephone police boxes. "Good."

Total arrests 1806

Total arrests for drunkenness 1398

Police Headquarters, New City Building, corner of Mulberry Street and Washington Avenue.

WILLIAM T. SIMPSON, Chief of Police.

Seattle, Wash. Population 42,837

Police force, 58, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$166.66 per month
2 Inspectors	100.00
2 Captains	100.00
3 Lieutenants	90.00
50 Patrolmen	80.00

Putting in the Gamewell System.

Total arrests 5420

Total arrests for drunkenness 683

Police Station, corner of North 3d and Yesler Streets.

BOLTON ROGERS, Chief of Police.

Shamokin, Pa. Population 14,403

Police force, 6, as follows:—

1 Chief.	
1 Lieutenant	\$50.00 per month
4 Patrolmen	50.00

Total arrests for drunkenness 150

Police Station, Lincoln Street.

HENRY REESE, Chief of Police.

Sheboygan, Wis. Population 16,359

Police force, 9, as follows:—

1 Chief.

8 Patrolmen \$50.00 per month

Total arrests 721

Total arrests for drunkenness 140

Police Station, 724 Centre Street.

AUGUST SCHECK, Acting Chief of Police.

Somerville, Mass. Population 40,152

Police force, 33, as follows:—

1 Chief \$1800.00 per annum

1 Captain 1500.00

3 Sergeants 1200.00

28 Patrolmen first year . 2.75 per day
thereafter . 3.00

The Wilson Police System is used. "Good satisfaction."

Total arrests 1224

Total arrests for drunkenness 695

Police Headquarters, Bow Street.

Under Civil Service rules.

MELVILLE PARKHURST, Chief of Police.

South Bethlehem, Pa. Population 10,302

Police force, 5, as follows:—

1 Chief \$70.00 per month

4 Patrolmen 50.00

The Gamewell System is used.

Total arrests for drunkenness 105

Police Headquarters, 121 East Third Street.

Station House, Pine and Mechanic Streets.

J. A. FENSTERMACHER, Chief of Police.

Spokane Falls, Wash. Population 19,922

Police force, 32, as follows:—

1 Chief \$1800.00 per annum

1 Inspector 1200.00

1 Captain 1200.00

2 Sergeants 1020.00

27 Patrolmen 900.00

Total arrests 3025

Total arrests for drunkenness 1800

Keepers of houses of ill-fame pay a monthly fine.

Police Station, 309 West Riverside Avenue.

Under Civil Service rules.

PETER MERTZ, Chief of Police.

Springfield, Ill. Population 24,963

Police force, 36, as follows:—

1 Chief \$100.00 per month

2 Sergeants.

1 Prison keeper.

2 Operators.

1 Janitor.

2 Drivers.

1 License Collector.

26 Patrolmen \$60.00 per month

Patrol and Fire Alarm System used.

Total arrests 2666

Police Station, 102 East Jefferson Street.

F. E. SHUTT, Chief of Police.

Springfield, Mass. Population 44,179

Police force, 42, as follows:—

1 City Marshal \$1800.00 per annum

1 Assistant Marshal 1100.00

1 Captain 1000.00

1 Inspector 1000.00

1 Acting Sergeant 900.00

37 Patrolmen first year 800.00

second year 850.00

thereafter 900.00

Total arrests 2042

Total arrests for drunkenness 1454

Police Headquarters, Court Street.

Under Civil Service rules.

FREDERICK G. SOUTHMAYD, City Marshal.

Springfield, Ohio. Population 31,895

Police force, 26, as follows:—

1 Chief \$100.00 per month

1 Assistant Chief 85.00

22 Patrolmen 60.00

2 men in Patrol house.

Have a local signal system which is not satisfactory.

Total arrests 1071

Police Headquarters, City Building, West End.

Under Civil Service rules.

JAMES L. CUSHMAN, Chief of Police.

Stockton, Cal. Population 14,424

Police force, 15, as follows:—

THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS

1 Chief	\$100.00 per month
1 Sergeant	75.00
13 Patrolmen	75.00

Figures of arrests not available.

Police Station, in new County Court House, San Joaquin Street.

ISAAC H. ROBINSON, Chief of Police.

Superior, Wis. Population 11,983

Police force, 33, as follows :—

1 Chief.	
1 Captain	\$90.00
2 Sergeants	80.00
30 Patrolmen	70.00

Police Headquarters, City Hall, corner of John Avenue and Winter Street.

Under Civil Service rules.

JOHN PADEN, Chief of Police.

Syracuse, N. Y. Population 88,143

Police force, 74, as follows :—

1 Chief	\$1800.00 per annum
Aid to Chief	1080.00
1 Captain	1200.00
Detectives	1020.00
Sergeants	900.00
Roundsmen	900.00
Patrolmen	900.00

The Gamewell System used. "The best."

Total arrests 4206

Police Stations, on Water, Montgomery, Washington, and Market Streets.

Under Civil Service rules.

CHARLES R. WRIGHT, Chief of Police.

Taunton, Mass. Population 25,448

Police force, 24, as follows :—

1 City Marshal.	
1st Assistant	\$2.75 per day
2d Assistant	2.75
21 Patrolmen	2.50

Total arrests 810

Total arrests for drunkenness 594

Central Station, Court Street.

Station 2. Weir Street.

3. Bay Street.

EDWIN H. EVANS, City Marshal.

Toledo, Ohio. Population 81,433

Police force, 86, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$1500.00	per annum
1 Lieutenant	1100.00	
6 Sergeants	900.00	
3 Detectives	900.00	
75 Patrolmen	800.00	}
	720.00	

Use simple call box. "Favorably."

Total arrests 4266

Total arrests for drunkenness 1375

Police Station, 20 Superior Street.

EDWARD O. DWYER, Chief of Police.

Trenton, N. J. Population 57,458

Police force, 67, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$1200.00	per annum
2 Lieutenants	960.00	
6 Sergeants	860.00	
2 Detective Sergeants	860.00	
3 Rounds Sergeants	840.00	
1 Police Surgeon.		
1 Electrician.		
2 Patrol drivers.		
2 Janitors.		
46 Patrolmen	\$780.00	
1 Truant Officer	780.00	

The Pierce & Jones system used. "Good."

Houses of ill-fame are not licensed, but have 48.

Total arrests (year ending February 28, 1891) 2650

Total arrests for drunkenness 1062

Police Headquarters, Chaunay Street, between West State and North Hanover.

Second District Station, Broad Street near Coleman.

CHARLES H. MCCHESENEY, Chief of Police.

Troy, N. Y. Population 60,956

Police force, 110, as follows:—

1 Superintendent	\$2500.00	per annum
1 Chief Detective	1500.00	
Detectives	1050.00	
Captains	1050.00	
Sergeants	950.00	
Patrolmen	850.00	

Police Station, 1st Precinct, 3d Street, corner Canal Avenue.

2d Precinct, State near 3d Street.

3d Precinct, 5th Avenue near Hoosick.

Under Civil Service rules.

W. W. WILLARD, Superintendent of Police.

Utica, N. Y. Population 44,007

Police force, 80, as follows:—

1 Chief \$100.00 per month

1 Assistant Chief 80.00

1 Captain 60.00

27 Patrolmen 60.00

Intend putting in the Gamewell System.

Total arrests 2109

Total arrests for drunkenness 925

Police Station, corner of Pearl and Washington Streets.

Under Civil Service rules.

Waltham, Mass. Population 18,707

Police force, 12, as follows:—

1 Chief.

1 Sergeant \$1000.00 per annum

10 Patrolmen 18.00 per week

The Gamewell System is used. "Satisfactory."

Total arrests 907

Total arrests for drunkenness 512

New Headquarters now building on Lexington Street.

Under Civil Service rules.

JAMES H. MCKENNA, Chief of Police.

Washington, D. C. Population 230,392

Police force, 418, as follows:—

1 Superintendent \$3200.00 per annum

1 Captain 1800.00

2 Inspectors 1500.00

30 Sergeants 1140.00

9 Lieutenants 1320.00

205 1st Class Privates 900.00

170 2d Class Privates 1080.00

The Gamewell and Municipal systems used. "Well liked."

Total arrests 24,372

Total arrests for drunkenness 3515

Police Headquarters, 5th and D Streets, N. W.

First Precinct, 12th and Pa. Avenue, N. W.

Second Precinct, 5th and N Streets.

- Third Precinct, 21st and K Streets.
- Fourth Precinct, E, between 4½ and 6th.
- Fifth Precinct, 5th and E Streets, S. E.
- Sixth Precinct, New Jersey Avenue and E.
- Seventh Precinct, Georgetown, D. C.
- Eighth Precinct, 9th and U.
- Ninth Precinct, 9th and Maryland Avenue,

WILLIAM G. MOORE, Major and Supt. Met. Police.

Waterbury, Conn. Population 28,646

Police force, 27 (not including supernumeraries).

1 Chief	\$4.12 per day
1 Lieutenant	3.50
1 Sergeant	3.25
1 Detective	3.00
23 Patrolmen	1st grade 2.75
	2d grade 2.50
	3d grade 2.25

Total arrests 1388

Total arrests for drunkenness 686

Police Headquarters, 38 Harrison Avenue.

GEORGE M. EGAN, Chief of Police.

Watertown, N. Y. Population 14,725

Police force, 7, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$900.00 per annum
1 Assistant Chief	720.00
5 Patrolmen	720.00

Total arrests 367

Total arrests for drunkenness 207

Police Station, 18½ Court Street.

CHARLES G. CHAMPLIN, Chief of Police.

West Bay City, Mich. Population 12,981

Police force, 8, as follows:—

7 Patrolmen, 1 Chief.

Total arrests 279

Total arrests for drunkenness 175.

Police Station, corner of Linn and Michigan Streets.

Under Civil Service rules.

W. H. LANNON, Chief of Police.

Wheeling, W. Va. Population 35,013

Police force, 32, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$125.00 per month
2 Lieutenants.	

2 Patrol drivers	\$50.00 per month
2 Keepers	40.00
25 Patrolmen	65.00
The Gamewell System is used. "Good."	
Total arrests	2078
Total arrests for drunkenness	456
Central Station, 16th Street.	

LOUIS DELBRUGGE, Chief of Police.

Wilkes Barre, Pa. Population 37,718

Police force, 22, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$1000.00 per annum
1 Sergeant	852.00
4 Patrolmen	780.00
4 Patrolmen	720.00
12 Patrolmen	660.00

Police Station, 22 Butler Avenue.

B. F. MYERS, Chief of Police.

Williamsport, Pa. Population 27,132

Police force, 16, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$80.00 per month
1 Captain	50.00
1 Sergeant	50.00
1 Roundsman	50.00
12 Patrolmen	50.00

Police Station, corner of Pine Street and North Alley.

EVAN RUSSELL, Chief of Police.

Wilmington, Del. Population 61,431

Police force, 59 men, 1 matron, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$1200.00 per annum
2 Captains	900.00
2 Detectives	900.00
37 Patrolmen	760.00
1 Turnkey	760.00
2 Operators	760.00
3 Wagon men	760.00
4 Sergeants	800.00
2 House Sergeants	800.00
1 Patrol Sergeant	800.00
1 Court officer	500.00
1 Janitor	500.00
2 Drivers	500.00
1 Matron	500.00

The Gainor System is used. "Ordinarily good."

Total arrests 3286

Total arrests for drunkenness 1105

Police Station, Market Street, below 6th.

Under Civil Service rules.

WILLIAM J. BLACKBURN, Chief of Police.

Woburn, Mass. Population 13,499

Police force, 15, as follows:—

1 Chief \$1200.00 per annum

14 Patrolmen 800.00

Total arrests 569

Total arrests for drunkenness 279

Police Headquarters, City Hall, Common Street.

Station 2, Main Street, North Woburn.

3, Willow Street.

4, Thom Street, Montvale.

Under Civil Service rules.

WILLIAM R. MCINTOSH, Chief of Police.

Woonsocket, R. I. Population 20,830

Police force, 23, as follows:—

1 Chief \$3.00 per day

1 Lieutenant 2.25

2 Sergeants 2.25

19 Patrolmen 2.00

Use telephones connecting with annunciator at Police Headquarters.

Total arrests 1077

Total arrests for drunkenness 849

Police Headquarters, 241 Main Street.

Sub-station, rear fire station.

Under Civil Service rules.

JOHN G. CURRIER, Chief of Police.

Worcester, Mass. Population 84,655

Police force, 104, as follows:—

1 Chief \$2000.00 per annum

2 Assistant Chiefs 1500.00

2 Captains 1200.00

5 Sergeants 1100.00

2 Detectives 3.25 per day

4 Doormen.

2 Drivers 60.00 per month

86 Patrolmen 2.50 per day

The Brewer & Smith System used. "Very favorable."

Total arrests 3011

Total arrests for drunkenness 2035

Police Headquarters, 18 Weldo Street.

Station 2, 39 Lamartine Street.

Under Civil Service rules.

W. ANSEL WASHBURN, Chief of Police.

Yonkers, N. Y. Population 32,033

Police force, 33, as follows:—

Captains \$2000.00 per annum

Sergeants 1600.00

Patrolmen 1200.00

Do. 1000.00

Pierce & Jones System used. "First class."

Total arrests 1214

Total arrests for drunkenness 285

Police Headquarters, 9 Dock Street.

Sub Station, Swain Street.

Under Civil Service rules.

JOHN MANGIN, Chief of Police.

Youngstown, Ohio. Population 33,220

Police force, 29, as follows:—

1 Chief \$1000.00 per annum

2 Patrol drivers 65.00 per month

2 Operators 65.00

24 Patrolmen 65.00

The Gamewell System used. "Successful."

Total arrests 1987

Total arrests for drunkenness 1200

Police Station, corner of Hazel and Boardman Streets.

JOHN F. CANTWELL, Chief of Police.

Zanesville, Ohio. Population 21,009

Police force, 18, as follows:—

1 Chief \$67.00 per month

1 Lieutenant 65.00

16 Patrolmen 55.00

Police Station, corner of 4th and South Streets.

WILLIAM H. SHEPPARD, Chief of Police.

RECAPITULATION.

TABLE A.

SHOWING THOSE CITIES IN WHICH A POLICE SIGNAL SYSTEM IS
USED, THE KIND, AND HOW REGARDED.

The Gamewell Police Signal System.

Atlanta, Ga. Good.
 Baltimore, Md. Every way satisfactory.
 Brookline, Mass. First class, none better.
 Brooklyn, N. Y. Excellent.
 Buffalo, N. Y. Favorably.
 Cambridge, Mass. Good.
 Charleston, S. C. Very efficient.
 Columbus, Ohio. Good.
 Council Bluffs, Iowa. The Gamewell and Richmond.
 Denver, Colo. The very best.
 Detroit, Mich. Satisfactory.
 Grand Rapids, Mich. Excellent.
 Harrisburg, Pa.
 Hartford, Conn. Very well liked.
 Jersey City, N. J. Good.
 Long Island City, N. Y. First class.
 Lowell, Mass. The very best.
 Lynn, Mass. Fair.
 Milwaukee, Wis. Good.
 Minneapolis, Minn. Good thing.
 Mobile, Ala. Perfect satisfaction.
 Montgomery, Ala.
 New Bedford, Mass. Best out.
 New Haven, Conn. Gamewell and Brewer & Smith. Both
 good.
 Newton, Mass.
 Pensacola, Fla. Well liked.
 Philadelphia, Pa. Good.
 Pittsburgh, Pa. Very good.
 Portland, Me. Not very satisfactory.
 Reading, Pa. Very favorably.
 Rochester, N. Y. Good.
 Saint Louis, Mo. Good.
 Seattle, Wash.

South Bethlehem, Pa.
 Syracuse, N. Y. The best.
 Waltham, Mass. Satisfactory.
 Washington, D. C. Gamewell and Municipal. Well liked.
 Wheeling, W. Va. Good.
 Youngstown, Ohio. Successful.

The Municipal Police Signal System.

Boston, Mass. Very efficient.
 Camden, N. J.
 Fall River, Mass.
 Newark, N. J. Indispensable.
 Providence, R. I. Satisfactory.

Interstate Fire Alarm Signal Co.

Aurora, Ill. Good.

Chicago Police Signal System.

Chicago, Ill. Good.
 Cincinnati, Ohio. Favorably.

Telephone System.

Cleveland, Ohio.
 Covington, Ky. Very good satisfaction.
 Davenport, Iowa. Good satisfaction.
 Dayton, Ohio.
 Lincoln, Neb.
 Saint Joseph, Mo.
 Scranton, Pa. Good.
 Toledo, Ohio. Favorably.
 Woonsocket, R. I.

Viaduct Electrical Alarm System.

East Liverpool, Ohio. Good.

Western Electric Patrol Signal System.

New Orleans, La. Entire satisfaction.

Brewer & Smith Signal Co.

Norwich, Conn. Good.
 Worcester, Mass. Very favorable.

The Richmond Signal Co.

Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Wilson Police Signal System.

Somerville, Mass. Good satisfaction.

Allen Still Alarm Signal System.

Pawtucket, R. I. Not satisfactory.

American Police Signal System.

Peoria, Ill. First class.

Pierce & Jones Police Signal System.

St. Paul, Minn. Good satisfaction.

Trenton, N. J. Good.

Yonkers, N. Y. First class.

The Gainor Police Signal System.

Wilmington, Del. Ordinarily good.

Salt Lake City, Utah. Good.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New York City uses box signals only in outlying districts.

Oakland, Cal., uses a local system, and would n't be without it.

Springfield, Ill., uses a fire alarm.

Springfield, Ohio, uses a local system, which is not satisfactory.

The following cities have a Police Signal System, but the kind was not stated.

Allegheny, Pa.

Salem, Mass.

San Francisco, Cal.

Omaha, Neb.

Hoboken, N. J.

TABLE B.

SHOWING THOSE CITIES IN WHICH HOUSES OF PROSTITUTION ARE LICENSED AND THOSE IN WHICH SUCH HOUSES ARE ALLOWED TO DO BUSINESS UNDER A SYSTEM OF FINES.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Not licensed, but have 100 houses of ill-fame and 30 assignation houses.

Duluth, Minn. The keepers pay a monthly fine of \$52.50.

Fort Worth, Tex. Five licensed houses.
 Jackson, Tenn. Two houses whose keepers pay a fine four times a year.
 Lincoln, Neb. 14 houses whose keepers and inmates pay a monthly fine.
 Los Angeles, Cal. Not licensed but have 93 houses known to the police.
 Louisville, Ky. The keepers are fined \$10.00 twice a year.
 Minneapolis, Minn. 20 licensed houses.
 Mobile, Ala. Not licensed, but have eight houses.
 Nebraska City, Neb. Four licensed houses.
 Omaha, Neb. Inmates pay a monthly fine.
 Oil City, Pa. Not licensed, but have three.
 Paducah, Ky. Keepers are fined three times a year.
 Richmond, Va. 40 licensed houses.
 Saint Joseph, Mo. Keepers are fined \$50.00 and inmates \$8.00 every three months.
 St. Paul, Minn. Keepers pay a monthly fine.
 San Antonio, Tex. 19 licensed houses.
 Spokane Falls, Wash. Keepers pay a monthly fine.
 Trenton, N. J. Not licensed, but have 48 houses.

TABLE C.

SHOWING THOSE CITIES IN WHICH THE POLICE FORCE IS GOVERNED BY CIVIL SERVICE RULES, OR METROPOLITAN LAW.

Amsterdam, N. Y.	Buffalo, N. Y.
Auburn, N. Y.	Cambridge, Mass.
Augusta, Ga. The force is governed by a Police Commission consisting of five citizens elected by the City Council to serve five years.	Chicago, Ill.
Bay City, Mich. Metropolitan Law.	Chicopee, Mass.
Binghamton, N. Y.	Chelsea, Mass.
Birmingham, Ala.	Cleveland, Ohio.
Bloomington, Ill.	Columbus, Ga.
Boston, Mass.	Dallas, Tex.
Bridgeton, N. J.	Denver, Colo. Metropolitan Law.
Brockton, Mass.	Elizabeth City, N. J.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Elmira, N. Y.
	Evansville, Ind. Metropolitan Law.
	Fall River, Mass.
	Fitchburg, Mass.

Gloucester, Mass.	Orange, N. J.
Gloversville, N. Y.	Oswego, N. Y.
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Passaic, N. J.
Haverhill, Mass.	Pawtucket, R. I.
Holyoke, Mass.	Pensacola, Fla.
Hornellsville, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Ithaca, N. Y.	Portland, Me.
Johnstown, Pa.	Quincy, Ill.
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Quincy, Mass.
Kansas City, Kans.	Rochester, N. Y.
Kansas City, Mo.	Saint Joseph, Mo. Metropolitan
Lawrence, Mass.	Law.
Long Island City, N. Y.	Salem, Mass.
Lowell, Mass.	San Antonio, Tex.
Lynn, Mass.	Somerville, Mass.
Malden, Mass.	Spokane Falls, Wash.
Marlborough, Mass.	Springfield, Mass.
Meriden, Conn.	Springfield, Ohio.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Superior, Wis.
New Bedford, Mass.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Newburgh, N. Y.	Troy, N. Y.
New Orleans, La.	Utica, N. Y.
Newton, Mass.	Waltham, Mass.
New York, N. Y.	West Bay City, Mich.
Northampton, Mass.	Wilmington, Del.
Norwich, Conn.	Woburn, Mass.
Oakland, Cal.	Woonsocket, R. I.
Oil City, Pa.	Worcester, Mass.
Omaha, Neb. Metropolitan	Yonkers, N. Y.
Law.	

TABLE D.

Shows in column I. the ratio of police officers to each thousand of the population and the relative standing of the cities: the city having the most officers to the thousand being called number 1 and the others graded up from it; the city having numerically the weakest force having the highest number. In all four columns the relative standing is shown on the right-hand side.

Column II. shows the ratio of arrests to the hundred of population and the relative standing of the cities: the city having the most arrests to its population being number 1 and the others graded up from it; the city having the least arrests having the highest number.

Column III. shows the ratio of arrests for drunkenness compared with the total number of arrests and the relative standing of the cities: the city having the most arrests for drunkenness compared with the total number of arrests being number 1 and the others being graded up from it; the city having the least proportion of arrests for drunkenness having the highest number.

Column IV. shows the ratio to the hundred of arrests for drunkenness compared with the population and the relative standing of the cities: the city having the most arrests for drunkenness compared with the population being number 1 and the others being graded up from it; the city having having the smallest proportion of its populace arrested for this cause having the highest number.

As an illustration, take the city of Jacksonville, Fla. It will be seen in column I. that it has a police force of 1.92 to the thousand, and ranks No. 9 compared with other cities; column II. shows that 8.72 per cent. of its population were arrested in 1890, and in this respect it ranks No. 25; column III. shows that of this total number of arrests 80 per cent. were arrested for drunkenness; and it ranks No. 4 in this respect, and finally column IV. shows that 6.98 per cent. of the inhabitants were arrested for drunkenness in the same year and that its rank in this respect is No. 4.

In stating the relative rank of the cities in the several columns, it happens that two or more of them have the same standing and of course the same number. Thus in column II. Cambridge, Mass., Richmond, Va., Salem, Mass., and Worcester, Mass., each have 1.23 policemen to the thousand of population, and of course all rank 45. In consequence of this, the extreme numbers in each column vary. In column II. the highest is No. 1, Superior, Wis., with 2.76 policemen to the thousand of the population; the lowest is No. 123, Beatrice, Neb., with .28 policemen to the thousand of population. In column II. the highest is No. 1, Birmingham, Ala., with 34.38 per cent. of arrests; the lowest is No. 191, Nanticoke, Pa., with 1.03 per cent. of arrests. In column III. the highest is No. 1, Key West, Fla., with .86 per cent. of the arrests made for drunkenness and of course .14 per cent. for other causes; the lowest is No. 70, Beatrice, Neb., with .04 per cent. of the arrests for drunkenness. In column IV. the highest is No. 1, Spokane Falls, Wash., with 9.04 in each hundred of the population arrested for drunkenness; the lowest is No. 159, Beatrice, Neb., with .18 in each hundred arrested for drunkenness.

The cities represented in these tables have an aggregate population of 15,322,738, and a police force of 23,377 men, giving 1.52 man to each thousand of the population.

TABLE D.

	Column I.		Column II.		Column III.		Column IV.	
Akron, Ohio	.80	83	5.88	63	.52	31	3.07	37
Alameda, Cal.	.98	67	3.21	146	.15	65	.49	154
Albany, N. Y.	1.54	24	3.08	152	.42	41	1.28	120
Alexandria, Va.	1.19	48	11.60	13	.11	69	1.28	120
Allegheny, Pa.	1.35	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allentown, Pa.	.79	84	1.86	184	.20	61	.36	158
Alton, Ill.	1.07	58	—	—	—	—	—	—
Altoona, Pa.	.40	117	5.30	82	.57	27	3.38	32
Amsterdam, N. Y.	.58	103	2.03	180	.24	57	.49	154
Appleton, Wis.	.34	122	4.50	109	.12	68	.55	153
Atlanta, Ga.	1.85	11	19.54	3	—	—	—	—
Atlantic City, N. J.	1.15	52	6.13	55	.75	9	4.60	12
Auburn, Me.	.44	114	2.47	167	.69	15	1.63	98
Auburn, N. Y.	.77	86	4.16	117	.48	35	1.98	74
Augusta, Ga.	1.80	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Augusta, Me.	.57	104	5.39	78	.39	44	2.13	67
Aurora, Ill.	.76	87	2.11	177	.60	24	1.25	121
Austin, Texas.	1.31	40	4.64	104	.30	52	1.49	108
Baltimore, Md.	1.80	16	7.07	33	.22	59	1.57	103
Baton Rouge, La.	.67	96	6.13	55	.31	51	1.91	78
Battle Creek, Mich.	.83	80	1.89	183	.80	4	1.42	111
Bay City, Mich.	.75	88	4.27	114	.50	33	2.13	67
Bayonne, N. J.	1.31	40	5.86	64	.19	62	1.10	129
Beatrice, Neb.	.28	123	4.34	111	.04	70	.18	159
Belleville, Ill.	.91	73	2.08	179	.33	49	.68	148
Beverly, Mass.	.74	89	1.79	185	.48	35	.86	141
Biddeford, Me.	.55	106	2.10	178	.67	17	1.38	114
Binghamton, N. Y.	.71	92	3.17	149	.50	33	1.50	101
Birmingham, Ala.	2.10	6	34.38	1	—	—	—	—
Bloomington, Ill.	1.05	60	4.50	109	.22	59	1.01	133
Boston, Mass.	1.95	8	8.36	27	.71	13	5.34	7
Bridgeport, Conn.	.80	83	5.22	85	.28	54	1.45	110
Bridgeton, N. J.	.35	121	2.28	172	.77	7	1.76	91
Brockton, Mass.	.84	79	2.52	164	.64	20	1.62	99
Brookline, Mass.	2.31	5	5.40	77	.45	38	2.42	57
Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.63	21	4.75	101	.59	25	2.80	46
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.65	20	6.90	43	.39	44	2.11	69
Cambridge, Mass.	1.23	45	2.53	163	.45	38	1.15	127
Camden, N. J.	.91	73	5.49	75	.56	28	3.09	36
Canton, Ohio.	.57	104	3.62	132	.59	25	2.12	68
Charleston, S. C.	1.84	13	5.98	58	.27	55	1.62	99
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1.44	30	15.20	7	—	—	—	—
Chicago, Ill.	1.89	11	5.66	71	.60	24	3.46	30
Chicopee, Mass.	.64	98	3.02	155	.67	17	2.01	69
Chillicothe, Ohio.	1.42	32	5.32	81	.57	27	3.05	38
Chelsea, Mass.	.90	74	4.64	104	.68	16	3.15	35
Cheyenne, Wyo.	.43	115	7.05	41	.27	55	1.88	81
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1.65	20	5.71	69	.16	64	.90	138
Cleveland, Ohio.	1.17	50	3.68	128	.55	29	2.01	69
Clinton, Mass.	.48	112	2.10	178	.45	38	.96	135
Cohoes, N. Y.	.58	103	2.84	158	.61	23	1.74	92
Colorado Springs, Colo.	.99	66	1.29	191	.34	57	.44	156
Columbia, S. C.	1.24	44	9.41	19	.16	64	1.56	104
Columbus, Ga.	2.49	2	6.40	49	.62	22	3.95	23
Columbus, Ohio.	1.27	42	6.03	57	.46	37	1.95	75
Concord, N. H.	.59	102	3.37	141	.57	27	1.91	78
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	1.40	33	7.08	40	—	—	—	—
Covington, Ky.	1.02	63	4.16	117	.24	57	1.01	133
Dallas, Tex.	1.13	53	17.61	5	.29	53	5.05	9

TABLE D (Continued).

	Column I.		Column II.		Column III.		Column IV.	
Danbury, Conn.....	.54	107	5.35	79	.41	42	2.18	66
Danville, Va.....	1.07	58	15.11	9	.13	67	2.03	73
Davenport, Iowa.....	.78	85	3.93	124	.12	68	.47	155
Dayton, Ohio.....	1.11	54	5.77	67	.31	51	1.76	90
Denver, Colo.....	1.05	60	10.18	18	.25	58	2.53	52
Detroit, Mich.....	1.82	14	4.23	113	.41	42	1.68	96
Dover, N. H.....	.70	93	3.25	144	.49	34	1.58	102
Dubuque, Iowa.....	1.06	59	2.48	166	.59	25	1.45	119
Duluth, Minn.....	1.69	19	7.20	38	.51	32	3.99	22
East Liverpool, Ohio.....	.37	119	6.85	44	.67	17	4.56	13
Easton, Pa.....	.83	80	3.43	137	.67	17	2.29	63
Eau Claire, Wis.....	.57	104	2.69	160	.98	16	1.84	85
Elizabeth City, N. J.....	1.11	54	4.13	118	.38	45	1.55	105
Elkhart, Ind.....	.70	93	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elmira, N. Y.....	.94	71	5.90	61	.50	33	2.96	41
Evansville, Ind.....	1.08	57	3.79	126	.28	54	1.07	131
Everett, Mass.....	.72	91	2.00	181	.50	33	1.09	134
Fall River, Mass.....	1.36	37	3.26	143	.59	25	1.93	77
Fitchburg, Mass.....	.86	78	2.56	162	.70	14	1.80	89
Fond du Lac, Wis.....	.67	96	3.48	136	.52	31	1.83	86
Fort Scott, Kan.....	.67	96	6.47	48	.29	53	1.90	79
Fort Worth, Tex.....	1.04	61	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galveston, Tex.....	1.55	23	6.26	53	.14	66	.87	140
Gloucester, Mass.....	.89	75	3.48	136	.57	27	1.96	74
Gloversville, N. Y.....	.43	115	1.53	189	.54	30	.85	142
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1.26	43	3.09	151	.34	48	1.05	132
Hannibal, Mo.....	1.24	44	7.47	34	.40	43	2.96	41
Harrisburg, Pa.....	.71	92	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hartford, Conn.....	1.00	65	6.28	52	.66	18	4.18	17
Haverhill, Mass.....	1.06	59	3.25	144	.58	26	1.87	82
Hoboken, N. J.....	1.90	10	4.99	91	.16	64	.79	145
Holyoke, Mass.....	1.03	62	3.63	131	.50	33	1.83	86
Hornellsville, N. Y.....	.73	90	5.76	68	.45	38	2.61	49
Indianapolis, Ind.....	.95	70	3.42	133	.27	55	.92	137
Ironton, Ohio.....	.73	90	6.05	56	.37	46	2.27	65
Ithaca, N. Y.....	.36	120	3.67	129	.67	17	2.46	55
Jackson, Tenn.....	1.00	65	19.44	4	.15	65	2.83	44
Jacksonville, Fla.....	1.92	9	8.72	25	.80	4	6.98	4
Jacksonville, Ill.....	.75	88	7.35	36	.42	41	3.09	36
Jeffersonville, Ind.....	.38	118	3.33	140	.78	6	2.62	48
Jersey City, N. J.....	1.63	21	4.29	112	.36	47	1.53	106
Johnstown, Pa.....	.92	72	5.03	89	.73	11	3.67	23
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	.84	79	3.38	140	.67	17	2.28	64
Kansas City, Kans.....	.99	66	6.54	47	.18	63	1.15	127
Kansas City, Mo.....	1.39	34	5.53	74	.16	64	.90	138
Key West, Fla.....	.88	76	4.91	95	.86	1	4.22	16
Kingston, N. Y.....	.75	88	—	—	—	—	—	—
La Crosse, Wis.....	.80	83	4.60	143	.36	47	1.75	91
LANCASTER, Pa.....	.66	97	5.34	80	.36	47	1.90	79
Lansing, Mich.....	.53	108	3.63	131	.37	46	1.33	116
Lawrence, Mass.....	.92	72	6.03	57	.65	19	3.93	24
Lebanon, Pa.....	.48	112	3.22	145	.57	27	1.82	87
Lexington, Ky.....	1.02	63	12.75	10	.30	52	3.88	25
Lincoln, Neb.....	.53	108	4.56	108	.28	54	1.29	119
Long Island City, N. Y.....	1.11	54	4.59	107	.29	53	1.31	117
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1.55	23	5.06	88	.32	50	1.61	100
Louisville, Ky.....	1.33	39	4.11	120	.37	46	1.52	107
Lowell, Mass.....	1.16	51	4.95	94	.69	15	3.40	31
Lynchburg, Va.....	1.22	46	15.80	6	.14	66	2.13	67

TABLE D (Continued).

	Column I.		Column II.		Column III.		Column IV.	
Lynn, Mass.....	.90	74	4.20	116	.69	15	2.87	45
Madison, Wis.....	.37	119	1.77	186	.57	27	1.01	133
Mahanoy, Pa.....	2.39	8	1.67	188	.49	34	.82	144
Malden, Mass.....	.69	94	2.03	180	.28	54	.57	162
Manchester, N. H.....	.32	81	5.89	62	.47	36	2.79	47
Marlborough, Mass.....	.58	108	2.17	175	.72	12	1.57	103
Masillon, Ohio.....	.50	110	4.97	93	.60	24	3.01	40
Medford, Mass.....	1.10	55	2.21	174	.54	30	1.19	125
Memphis, Tenn.....	.32	80	9.13	21	.23	58	2.12	68
Meriden, Conn.....	.55	106	3.11	150	.47	36	1.47	109
Michigan City, Ind.....	.56	105	3.42	138	.39	44	1.33	116
Milwaukee, Wis.....	.97	68	2.75	159	.45	38	1.23	122
Minneapolis, Minn.....	1.37	36	3.17	149	.44	39	1.40	113
Mobile, Ala.....	1.45	29	8.75	24	.21	60	1.86	83
Montgomery, Ala.....	1.37	36	12.29	12	.52	31	6.41	5
Mount Vernon, N. Y.....	.47	113	1.97	182	.43	40	.84	143
Muncie, Ind.....	.53	108	8.82	23	.50	33	4.41	14
Muscatine, Iowa.....	.70	93	1.36	190	.58	26	.79	145
Nanticoke, Pa.....	—	—	1.03	194	.40	43	.40	157
Nashua, N. H.....	.72	91	6.16	54	.49	34	3.07	37
Nashville, Tenn.....	1.19	48	7.89	32	.13	67	.94	136
Nebraska City, Neb.....	.61	100	5.63	72	.11	69	.59	150
New Albany, Ind.....	.81	82	2.29	171	.40	31	.92	137
Newark, N. J.....	1.33	39	3.87	125	.41	30	1.59	101
New Bedford, Mass.....	1.50	27	3.95	123	.68	16	2.45	56
New Britain, Conn.....	1.16	51	2.33	170	.34	37	.79	145
Newburgh, N. Y.....	.91	73	3.37	141	.62	22	2.08	71
Newburyport, Mass.....	.86	78	5.22	85	.76	8	3.99	22
New Haven, Conn.....	1.37	36	7.22	37	.57	27	4.14	18
New London, Conn.....	1.09	56	6.55	46	.70	14	4.65	10
New Orleans, La.....	1.06	59	9.09	22	.22	59	2.03	73
Newport, Ky.....	.76	87	4.09	121	.40	43	2.03	73
Newport, R. I.....	1.80	16	5.02	90	.38	45	1.89	80
Newton, Mass.....	1.31	40	3.40	139	.52	31	1.78	89
New York, N. Y.....	2.36	4	5.58	73	.37	46	2.08	71
Norfolk, Va.....	1.75	18	11.03	14	.24	57	2.55	51
North Adams, Mass.....	.68	95	4.61	106	.66	18	3.04	39
Northampton, Mass.....	.47	113	2.39	169	.69	15	1.71	94
Norwich, Conn.....	1.17	50	4.78	99	.49	34	2.35	61
Oakland, Cal.....	.82	81	8.58	26	.47	36	4.02	21
Ogden, Utah.....	1.07	58	10.81	15	.72	12	7.73	3
Oil City, Pa.....	.64	98	6.38	51	.84	2	5.33	8
Omaha, Neb.....	.66	97	5.78	66	.28	54	1.59	101
Orange, N. J.....	1.33	39	5.21	86	.31	51	1.64	97
Oshkosh, Wis.....	.70	93	6.39	50	.30	52	1.90	79
Oswego, N. Y.....	.73	90	4.12	119	.31	51	1.30	118
Paducah, Ky.....	1.38	35	9.18	20	.58	26	5.35	6
Passaic, N. J.....	.69	94	2.95	156	.36	47	1.07	131
Paterson, N. J.....	1.08	57	3.71	127	.33	49	1.21	124
Pawtucket, R. I.....	1.27	42	3.66	130	.20	61	.75	147
Pensacola, Fla.....	1.96	7	24.77	2	.34	48	8.99	2
Peoria, Ill.....	.98	67	3.55	135	.22	59	.78	146
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1.81	15	4.69	102	.52	31	2.36	60
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1.23	41	8.15	30	.30	52	2.47	54
Portland, Me.....	1.43	31	5.28	83	.55	29	2.90	43
Portsmouth, Va.....	1.06	59	5.85	65	.21	60	1.22	123
Pottsville, Pa.....	.57	104	1.19	193	.31	8	.96	135
Providence, R. I.....	1.65	20	4.99	91	.74	10	3.71	27
Quincy, Ill.....	.95	70	2.91	157	.30	52	.89	139

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TABLE D (Concluded).

	Column I.		Column II.		Column III.		Column IV.	
Quincy, Mass.....	1.20	47	1.29	191	.50	33	.65	149
Raleigh, N. C.....	1.18	49	7.80	32	.58	26	4.61	11
Reading, Pa.....	.68	95	1.28	192	.45	38	.57	152
Richmond, Ind.....	.88	76	4.66	103	.55	29	2.57	50
Richmond, Va.....	1.23	45	8.07	31	.24	57	1.94	76
Roanoke, Va.....	1.60	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rochester, N. Y.....	1.08	57	3.06	153	.37	46	1.12	128
Rockford, Ill.....	.51	109	2.27	173	.52	31	1.18	126
Rook Island, Ill.....	.73	90	3.17	149	.34	48	1.08	130
Rome, N. Y.....	.60	101	3.20	147	.60	24	1.90	79
Rutland, Vt.....	.94	71	1.73	187	.33	49	.58	151
Sacramento, Cal.....	.57	104	8.32	28	.21	60	1.23	122
Saginaw, Mich.....	1.04	61	5.69	70	—	—	—	—
Saint Joseph, Mo.....	1.01	64	5.48	76	.22	59	1.22	123
Saint Louis, Mo.....	1.78	17	4.59	107	.20	61	.92	137
Saint Paul, Minn.....	1.35	38	3.06	122	.31	51	1.21	124
Salem, Mass.....	1.23	45	3.05	123	.74	10	2.93	42
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	.82	81	7.00	42	.58	26	4.03	20
San Antonio, Tex.....	1.01	64	7.11	39	.47	36	3.35	33
San Diego, Cal.....	.50	110	2.61	161	.54	30	1.40	113
Sandusky, Ohio.....	.97	68	4.98	92	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, Cal.....	1.52	26	8.20	29	.51	32	4.23	15
San José, Cal.....	.94	71	7.38	35	.51	32	3.79	26
Savannah, Ga.....	1.53	25	6.57	45	.20	61	1.29	119
Schenectady, N. Y.....	.75	88	5.91	60	.42	41	2.48	53
Scranton, Pa.....	49	111	2.40	168	.77	7	1.85	84
Seattle, Wash.....	1.35	38	12.65	11	.13	67	1.59	101
Shamokin, Pa.....	.42	116	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheboygan, Wis.....	.55	106	4.41	110	.19	62	.86	141
Somerville, Mass.....	.82	81	3.05	154	.57	27	1.73	93
South Bethlehem, Pa.....	49	111	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spokane Falls, Wash.....	1.60	22	15.18	8	.59	25	9.04	1
Springfield, Ill.....	1.48	28	10.68	16	—	—	—	—
Springfield, Mass.....	.95	70	4.62	105	.72	12	3.29	34
Springfield, Ohio.....	.82	81	3.36	142	—	—	—	—
Stockton, Cal.....	1.04	61	—	—	—	—	—	—
Superior, Wis.....	2.76	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syracuse, N. Y.....	.84	79	4.77	100	—	—	—	—
Taunton, Mass.....	.94	71	3.18	148	.73	11	2.34	62
Toledo, Ohio.....	1.04	61	5.24	84	.32	50	1.69	95
Trenton, N. J.....	1.17	50	4.61	106	.40	43	1.85	84
Troy, N. Y.....	1.80	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utica, N. Y.....	.68	95	4.79	98	.44	39	2.10	70
Waltham, Mass.....	.64	98	4.85	96	.56	28	1.41	112
Washington, D. C.....	1.81	15	10.58	17	.14	66	1.53	106
Watertown, N. Y.....	.48	112	2.49	165	.56	28	1.41	112
Waterbury, Conn.....	.94	71	4.83	97	.50	33	2.39	59
West Bay City, Mich.....	.62	99	2.15	176	.63	21	1.35	115
Wheeling, W. Va.....	.91	73	5.93	59	.22	59	1.30	118
Wilkes Barre, Pa.....	.58	103	—	—	—	—	—	—
Williamsport, Pa.....	.59	102	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilmington, Del.....	.96	69	5.35	79	.34	48	1.80	89
Woburn, Mass.....	1.11	54	4.25	115	.49	34	2.07	72
Woonsocket, R. I.....	1.10	55	5.17	87	.79	5	4.07	19
Worcester, Mass.....	1.23	45	3.56	134	.68	16	2.40	53
Yonkers, N. Y.....	1.03	53	3.79	126	.23	58	.89	139
Youngstown, Ohio.....	.87	77	5.98	58	.60	24	3.61	29
Zanesville, Ohio.....	.86	78	—	—	—	—	—	—

PART III.

THE PRISONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

ALL information concerning the prisons of the United States was obtained directly from the Wardens, and was received during the months of October, November, and December, 1891. Where no mention is made of Civil Service rules, it is understood that such prisons do not come under that law, otherwise it will be so stated.

Alabama. Prison at Wetumpka. No report received.

Arizona. United States penitentiary, Yuma.

Capacity of prison, 210.

Number now confined, 141 males.

Number of employees, 15, as follows:—

1 Warden	\$250.00 per month
1 Assistant Warden	125.00
1 Physician	125.00
12 Guards	85.00

MURRAY MCINERNAY, Warden.

Arkansas. Prison at Little Rock. No report received.

California. State prison, San Quentin.

Capacity of prison, 1500.

Number now confined, 1203 males, 13 females; total 1216.

Number of employees, 75, as follows:—

Warden, \$250.00 per month with house and maintenance.	
Clerk of prison and Secretary of Board of Directors	
	\$150.00 per month
Captain of yard and ex-officio Deputy Warden	
	170.00
Resident physician	175.00
Keeper of front gate	110.00
Keeper of lower gate	100.00
Commissary	165.00
First Assistant Commissary	\$90.00 less board, \$15.00

Accountant	\$115.00 less board, \$15.00
Shipping clerk	\$90.00
Superintendent of laundry	90.00
Matron	65.00
Chaplain	100.00
Druggist and assistant physician	\$75.00 less board, \$15.00
Usher	\$75.00
Steward of convicts' dining-room	115.00
Steward of officers' dining-room	\$95.00 less board, \$15.00
Stockman	\$85.00
Lieutenant of yard	100.00
Sergeant of first watch	90.00
Sergeant of second watch	\$90.00 less board, \$15.00
Engineer	\$120.00
Telegrapher and Stenographer	\$75.00 less board, \$15.00
Superintendent of Jute Mill	150.00 less board, 15.00

W. E. HALE, Warden.

State prison, Folsom.

Capacity of prison, 700.

Number now confined, 690 males.

Number of employees, 55, as follows:—

Warden	\$3000.00 per annum
Deputy Warden	1500.00
Captain of guards	2000.00
Physician	1500.00
Commissary	1500.00
Turnkey	1400.00
Gatekeeper	1200.00
Lieutenant of guards	900.00
Clerk	1800.00
Guards	600.00

CHARLES AULL, Warden.

Colorado. State penitentiary, Cañon City.

Capacity of prison, 818.

Number now confined, 529 males, 8 females; total 537.

Number of employees, 74, as follows:—

Warden	\$2500.00 per annum
Deputy Warden	1500.00
Clerk	1320.00
Chaplain	1000.00
Yardmaster	85.00 per month
Captain night guards	75.00

Turnkeys	\$60.00	per month
Night guards	60.00	
Overseers	60.00	
Day guards	50.00	

W. A. SMITH, Warden.

Connecticut. State prison, Weathersfield.

Capacity of prison, 560.

Number now confined, 285 males, 6 females; total 291.

Number of employees, 27, as follows:—

Warden	\$2000.00	per annum and found
Deputy Warden	1200.00	and house
Turnkeys	40.00	per month and board
Watchmen	35.00	
Matron	21.00	

S. E. CHAMBERLAIN, Warden.

Delaware. Has no state prison.

The state convicts are sent to the three county prisons of that State, or to the Maryland penitentiary at Baltimore.

District of Columbia. All U. S. convicts in the District of Columbia are sent to the Albany County penitentiary at Albany, New York. (See pp. 188–190.)

Florida. Has no state prison.

The convicts in this State are leased to E. B. Bailey, of Monticello, who sub-leases a portion of them, and they are scattered at various localities.

Georgia. Has no state prison.

All the convicts in this State are leased out to various parties and camps.

Idaho. United States penitentiary, Boise City.

Capacity of prison, 84.

Number now confined, 84 males.

Number of employees, 11.

Warden	\$1200.00	per annum.
Deputy Warden	1000.00	
Guards	75.00	per month.

W. S. MACK, Warden.

Illinois. Penitentiary, Joliet.

Capacity of prison, 1800, if two in each cell.

Number now confined, 1364 males, 37 females; total 1401.

Number of employees, 84.

Guards	\$35.00	per month and board
Keepers	\$50.00	to 65.00

Other officers from \$60.00 to \$208.33 per month.
Largely under Civil Service rules.

HENRY D. DRENENT, Warden.

Penitentiary, Chester, Southern Illinois.

Capacity of prison, 1600.

Number now confined, 769.

Number of employees, 72.

Warden	\$2500.00 per annum
Deputy Warden	1800.00
Clerk	1800.00
Keepers	65.00 per month
Guards	50.00

E. J. MURPHY, Warden.

Indiana. State Prison, North, Michigan City.

Have 760 cells, intended for one man each, but can double if forced to.

Number now confined, 800.

Number of employees, 44.

Warden	\$2500.00 per annum and house
Deputy Warden	1200.00 per annum
Clerk	1000.00
Doctor	800.00
40 Guards	60.00

JAMES W. FRENCH, Warden.

State prison, South, Jeffersonville.

Capacity of prison, 698.

Number now confined, 607 males.

Number of employees, 30, as follows:—

Warden	\$2500.00 per annum
Deputy Warden	1200.00
Clerk	1000.00
Assistant Deputy Warden	70.00 per month
Steward	70.00
25 Guards	55.00

JAMES B. PATTEN, Warden.

Reform School for Girls, and Women's penitentiary, Indianapolis.

Capacity of prison, 65.

Number now confined, 53.

Number of employees, 4, as follows:—

1 Superintendent	\$1200.00 per annum
1 Assistant Superintendent	600.00

1 Matron \$540.00 per annum
 1 Assistant Matron 360.00

MISS SARAH F. KEELY, Superintendent.

Iowa. Penitentiary, Fort Madison.

Capacity of prison, 450.
 Number now confined, 393 males.
 Number of employees, 41.

Warden.

Deputy Warden.

Clerk \$70.00 per month

38 Guards 50.00

E. C. McMILLAN, Warden.

State penitentiary, Anamosa.

Capacity of prison when completed, 1400.
 Number now confined, 242 males, 10 females; total 252.
 Number of employees, 37.

Warden \$2000.00, house, light, fuel

Deputy Warden 1200.00, and house

Assistant Deputy Warden 1000.00 per annum

Clerk 75.00 per month

Matron 75.00

Chaplain 70.00

31 Guards 50.00

All officers board themselves.

Not under Civil Service rules, but a good officer is in no danger of being discharged.

MARQUIS BARR, Warden.

Kansas. State penitentiary, Lansing.

Capacity of prison, 1200.
 Number now confined, 873 males, 18 females; total 891.
 Number of employees, 93, as follows:—

Warden \$2500.00 per annum

Deputy Warden 1200.00

Clerk 1200.00

Assistant Clerk 720.00

Physician 1400.00

Chaplain 1000.00

Storekeeper 720.00

Engineer 1200.00

1st Assistant Engineer 900.00

2d Assistant Engineer 720.00

Turnkey 720.00

THE PRISONS

1st Assistant Turnkey	\$600.00	per annum
2d Assistant Turnkey	600.00	
Superintendent Clothing Department	600.00	
Messenger	600.00	
Steward	600.00	
Yardmaster	600.00	
Superintendent of Building	720.00	
Superintendent of Masonry	720.00	
Matron	500.00	
Assistant Matron	400.00	
36 Keepers	each 600.00	
11 Night Watchmen	each 600.00	
Farmer and Gardener	600.00	
Insane Ward Keeper	600.00	
Superintendent of Mine	2000.00	
Engineer of Mine	1000.00	
Assistant Engineer of Mine	900.00	
Weigh Clerk	800.00	
Shipping Clerk	800.00	
Pit Boss	820.00	
Top Officer	720.00	
Bottom Officer	720.00	
2 Fire Bosses	each 720.00	
14 Mine Officers	each 700.00	

GEORGE H. CASE, Warden.

Kentucky. State penitentiary, Frankfort.

Capacity of prison, 800.

Number now confined, 818 males, of which 44 are employed on farms, 30 females.

Number of employees, 28.

Warden	\$166.66 $\frac{2}{3}$	per month
Deputy Warden	100.00	
Clerk	100.00	
Physician	100.00	
Pastor	100.00	

23 Guards.

M. P. BOLAN, Warden.

Branch penitentiary, Eddysville.

Capacity of prison, when finished, 1000.

Number now confined, 419 males.

Number of employees, 20.

Warden	\$2000.00	per annum
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Deputy Warden	\$1200.00 per annum
Clerk	1200.00
Surgeon	1200.00
Guards	720.00

I. W. MARSHALL, Warden.

Louisiana. Prison, Baton Rouge. No report received.

Maine. State prison, Thomaston.

Capacity of prison, 250.

Number now confined, 166.

Number of employees, 26.

Warden	\$1800.00 per annum
Deputy Warden	1000.00
Clerk	1000.00
Guards	500.00
Overseer	900.00

SAMUEL H. ALLEN, Warden.

Maryland. Penitentiary, Baltimore.

Capacity of prison, 800 males, 100 females; total 900.

Number now confined, 574 males, 39 females; total 613.

Number of employees, 35.

Warden	\$2000.00 per annum
Assistant Warden	1850.00
Clerk	1500.00
Physician	1200.00
Matron	500.00
12 Guards	900.00
18 Guards	850.00

JOHN F. WEYLER, Warden.

Massachusetts. State prison, Charlestown.

Average daily number of prisoners confined during the year 1890 was 586.

Number now confined, 613 males.

Number of employees, 59.

Warden	\$3500.00 per annum
Deputy Warden	2000.00
Clerk	2000.00
Chaplain	2000.00
Physician	1000.00
Engineer	1500.00
4 Turnkeys	1200.00
28 Watchmen	1200.00

13 Watchmen \$1000.00 per month
 8 Watchmen 800.00

Under Civil Service rules.

E. J. RUSSELL, Warden.

Reformatory prison for women, South Framingham.

Capacity of prison, 450.

Number now confined, 234.

Number of employees, 58.

Superintendent \$2000.00 per annum
 Physician 1000.00
 Chaplain 1000.00
 Deputy Superintendent 800.00
 Clerk 800.00
 6 Matrons 400.00
 Assistant Matrons 300.00
 Employees 240.00
 Engineer, male 1200.00
 2 Watchmen, males 2.00 per day

Carpenters, farmers, firemen, etc.

ELLEN C. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

Michigan. State prison, Jackson.

Capacity of prison, 950.

Number now confined, 747 males.

Number of employees, —

Warden \$2000.00 per annum and found
 Deputy Warden 1200.00 per annum
 Clerk 1000.00
 Keepers 800.00
 Guards 700.00

GEORGE N. DAVIS, Warden.

State reformatory, Ionia.

Capacity of prison, 624 cells.

Number now confined, 299.

Number of employees, 44.

Warden \$1500.00 per annum
 Deputy Warden 1000.00
 1 Clerk 1000.00
 1 Clerk 600.00
 1 Clerk 480.00
 Doctor 1000.00
 Hall Master 800.00
 Chaplain 1000.00

Teacher	\$720.00 per annum
Steward	800.00
32 Keepers	600.00
2 Guards	480.00

E. PARSELL, Warden.

Minnesota. State prison, Stillwater.

Capacity of prison, 582.

Number now confined, 297 males, 3 females ; total 300.

Number of employees, 39.

Warden	\$3000.00 per annum
Deputy Warden	2000.00
Assistant Deputy Warden	1200.00
Clerk	1500.00
Assistant Clerk	720.00
Steward	1200.00
Matron	480.00
Hospital Steward	900.00
Storekeeper	720.00
30 Guards	\$50.00 to 60.00 per month

Also a non-resident physician and chaplain.

ALBERT GARVIN, Warden.

Reformatory, Saint Cloud.

Capacity of reformatory, 128.

Number now confined, 132.

Number of employees, 31.

Superintendent	\$250.00 per month
Principal keeper	83.33
Chief Clerk	83.33
Steward	70.00
Storekeeper	60.00
Physician	58.33
Officers' cook	50.00
Sergeant of guard	50.00
Engineer	50.00
Wing keeper	45.83
Drill Master	45.00
1 Turnkey	40.00
1 Turnkey	35.00
4 Foreman	70.00
6 Keepers	40.00
8 Wall guards	35.00

D. E. MYERS, Superintendent.

Mississippi. Prison, Jackson. No report received.

Missouri. Penitentiary, Jefferson City.

Capacity of prison, 2000.

Number now confined, 1587.

Number of employees, 100.

I. L. MONISON, Warden.

Montana. United States penitentiary, Deer Lodge. No report received.

State penitentiary, Deer Lodge. No report received.

Nebraska. Penitentiary, Lancaster (Hyersville).

Capacity of prison, 480.

Number now confined, 350 males ; 5 females ; total 355.

Number of employees, 30.

Warden	\$125.00 per month and board
Deputy Warden	75.00
Principal keeper	50.00
Turnkeys	\$30.00 to 40.00
Keepers	30.00
Guards	25.00

DANIEL HOPKINS, Warden.

Nevada. State prison, Carson City.

Capacity of prison, 150.

Number now confined, 100.

Number of employees, 16.

Warden	\$2000.00 per annum
Captain	1500.00
Commissary	1310.00
Deputy Warden	1800.00
Clerk	1500.00
Lieutenant	1200.00
Guards	720.00

F. J. McCULLOUGH, Warden.

New Hampshire. State prison, Concord.

Capacity of prison, 275.

Number now confined, 123.

Number of employees, 16.

Warden	\$1500.00 per annum
Deputy Warden	1200.00
Overseers	31.00 per month and board
Guards	21.00

GEO. W. COLBATH, Warden.

New Jersey. Essex County penitentiary, Caldwell.

Capacity of prison, 265.

Number now confined, 224 males, 23 females; total 247.

Number of employees, 18.

Warden	\$1200.00	per annum
Deputy Warden	1100.00	
Guards	720.00	
Physician	400.00	

JOHN MURRAY, Warden.

Hudson County penitentiary, Jersey City.

Capacity of prison, 850.

Number now confined, 260.

Number of employees, 28.

Warden	\$2000.00	per annum and found
Deputy Warden	1000.00	
Keepers	660.00	
Matron	500.00	
Assistant Matron	300.00	

COLONEL JOHN GRIMES, Warden.

State prison, Trenton. No report received.

New Mexico. Penitentiary, Santa Fé.

Capacity of prison, 208.

Number now confined, 118.

Number of employees, 18.

Superintendent	\$2000.00	per annum and board
Assistant Superintendent	1500.00	
Yardmaster	60.00	per month
2 Captains of guards	50.00	
Matron	30.00	
10 Guards	30.00	
2 Housekeepers	30.00	

J. FRANCISCO CHAVES, Superintendent.

New York. State prison, Auburn.

Capacity of prison, 1380.

Number now confined, 1297 males.

Number of employees, 78.

Keepers	\$900.00	per annum
Guards	780.00	

CHARLES F. DURSTON, Warden.

State prison, Dannemora.

Capacity of prison, 1200.

Number now confined, 762 males.

Number of employees, 62.

THE PRISONS

Warden	\$3500.00 per annum and found
Clerk	2000.00
Guards	\$65.00 and 70.00 per month
Keepers	65.00 and 70.00

Under Civil Service rules.

ISAIAH FULLER, Warden.

State prison, Sing Sing.

Capacity of prison, 1600.

Number now confined, about 1600.

Number of employees, 150.

Warden	\$3500.00 per annum and living expenses, including house.
Principal keeper	2000.00
Chief Clerk	2000.00
Surgeon	2000.00
Chaplain	2000.00
Guards	780.00

WILLIAM R. BROWN, Warden.

Reformatory, Elmira.

There are 1500 cells.

Number now confined, 1284 males.

Number of employees, 80.

Superintendent	\$3500.00 per annum and board
Physician	1000.00
Principal Keeper	1000.00
Guards	360.00 to 600.00

Under Civil Service rules.

Z. N. BROCKWAY, Superintendent.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson.

This is a reformatory for women between the ages of fifteen and thirty years.

Number now confined, 265.

Officers all women, and there are 22.

2 watchmen employed who do not live within the reformatory.

Under Civil Service rules.

SARAH V. COON, Superintendent.

Albany County penitentiary, Albany.

Capacity of prison, 1200.

Number now confined, 704 males, 61 females; total 765.

Number of employees, 42.

Warden	\$3000.00 per annum
Deputy Warden	1200.00

Clerks	\$1200.00 per annum
Physician	1200.00
Head keeper	1200.00
Keepers average about	50.00 per month
Coachman	40.00
Matrons	40.00
Messenger	20.00

JAMES MCINTYRE, Superintendent.

Erie County penitentiary, Buffalo.

Capacity of prison, 800.

Number now confined, 515.

Number of employees, 31.

Salaries from \$300.00 to \$2000.00 per annum.

A. H. NEAL, Warden.

Kings County penitentiary, Brooklyn.

Capacity of prison, 1100.

Number now confined, 624 males, 59 females; total 683.

Number of employees, 43.

Warden	\$3500.00 per annum and board
Deputy warden	1500.00
Clerk	1200.00
31 Keepers	1000.00
Druggist	750.00
1 Matron	540.00
3 Matrons	480.00
Cook	480.00
2 Chaplains	300.00 per annum without board
Physician	1000.00

PATRICK HAYES, Warden.

Monroe County penitentiary, Rochester.

Capacity of prison, 400.

Number now confined, 280 males, 45 females; total 325.

Number of employees, 24.

Superintendent	\$2000.00 per annum
4 Inspectors	each 2.00 per day
Deputy Superintendent	50.00 per month
2 Chaplains	200.00 per annum
Physician	300.00
Hall keeper	30.00 per month
4 Keepers	each 30.00
Gate keeper	27.00
Teamster	30.00

Engineer	\$35.00 per month
Night Watchman	27.00
Baker	30.00
Outside overseer	35.00
Clerk	40.00
2 Matrons	\$30.00 and 25.00
Electric light engineer, who receives \$20.00 per month from each state prison.	

CHARLES A. WEBSTER, Superintendent.

New York County penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, New York city.

Capacity of prison, 800.

Number now confined, 731 males, 147 females; total 878.

Number of employees, 73.

Warden	\$2500.00 per annum and found
Deputy Warden	1500.00
Keepers	900.00
Guards	600.00
Matrons	\$500.00 and 300.00

Under Civil service rules.

LOUIS D. PILSBURY, Warden.

Onondaga County penitentiary, Syracuse. No report received.

North Carolina. Penitentiary, Raleigh.

Capacity of prison, 1200.

Number of convicts December 1, 1891, 1124, of which only 196 are in the penitentiary, 176 males and 20 females; the remainder are on farms and railroads.

About twenty persons are employed about the prison proper.

Warden	\$187.50 per month
Clerk	75.00
Guards	18.00

W. J. HICKS, Architect and Warden.

North Dakota. Penitentiary, Bismarck.

Capacity of prison, 160.

Number now confined, 55 males.

Number of employees, 12.

Warden	\$125.00 per month
Deputy Warden	83.33
Clerk	75.00
Teacher and Librarian	50.00
Matron	30.00

Chief keeper	\$40.00 per month
Night keeper	35.00
1 Night guard	35.00
1 Overseer	35.00
1 Overseer	30.00
2 Wall guards	each 30.00

We have no regularly employed chaplain, but engage a minister each Sunday from the city, selecting alternately from the different denominations, and pay them \$5.00 each time they conduct services at the prison.

C. W. HAGGART, Warden.

Ohio. Penitentiary, Columbus.

Capacity of prison, 1700.

Number now confined, 1515.

Number of employees, 135.

Warden	\$1800.00 per annum
110 Guards	65.00 per month
24 Officers.	

B. F. DYER, Warden.

Oregon. Penitentiary, Salem.

Capacity of prison, 400.

Number now confined, 370 males.

Number of employees, 19.

Superintendent	\$1500.00 per annum
Warden	1200.00
Assistant Warden	900.00
Clerk	900.00
7 Wall guards	40.00 per month
5 Shop guards	60.00
3 Night watchmen	75.00, 50.00, and 40.00

G. S. DOWNING, Superintendent.

Pennsylvania. Eastern penitentiary, Philadelphia.

Capacity of prison, 1049.

Number now confined, 1049.

Number of employees, 45.

Under Civil Service rules.

MICHAEL J. CASSIDY, Warden.

Western penitentiary, Allegheny.

Capacity of prison, 1280.

Number now confined, 781 males, 27 females ; total 808.

Number of employees, 78.

1 Warden	\$4500.00 per annum
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1 Deputy Warden	\$2000.00 per annum
1 Chaplain	1500.00
1 Clerk	1500.00
1 Physician	1200.00
1 Assistant Deputy Warden	1000.00
1 Steward	1000.00
1 Engineer	1500.00
3 Assistant Engineers	each 900.00
1 Assistant Engineer	1000.00
1 Assistant Engineer	700.00
1 Matron	600.00
29 Overseers	each 900.00
1 Overseer	780.00
4 Overseers	each 600.00
2 Doorkeepers	each 900.00
1 Wall guard	700.00
7 Wall guards	each 600.00
1 Driver	360.00
4 Night watch	each 900.00
1 Night watch	800.00
1 Night watch	700.00
1 Gardener	780.00
3 Night watch	each 600.00
1 Assistant Clerk	600.00
1 Hospital Steward	800.00
1 Teamster	900.00
1 Overseer	800.00

EDWARD S. WRIGHT, Warden.

Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon.

Capacity of Reformatory, 516.

Number now confined, 465 males.

Number of employees, 50.

T. B. PATTON, General Superintendent.

Rhode Island. State prison, Howard.

Capacity of prison, 252.

Number now confined, 358 males, 31 females; total 389.

Number of employees, 23.

Warden . . . (with board and washing)	\$2200.00 per annum
Deputy Warden	1400.00
Clerk	1080.00
Steward	75.00 per month
Hall keeper	75.00
Overseers	60.00

Day officers	\$42.00 per month
Watchmen	35.00

NELSON VIALI, Warden.

South Carolina. Penitentiary, Columbia. No report received.

South Dakota. Penitentiary, Sioux Falls.

Capacity of prison, 256.

Number now confined, 65 males, 2 females; total 67.

Number of employees, 15.

Warden	\$1800.00 per annum
Deputy Warden	900.00
13 Guards	37.00 per month

THEO. D. KANOUSE, Warden.

Tennessee. Penitentiary, Nashville.

Capacity of prison, 700.

Number now confined, 290 males, 37 females; total 327.

Number of employees, 14.

Warden	\$1800.00 per annum
Deputy Warden	1500.00
12 Guards	480.00

R. L. BLEVINS, Warden.

Branch penitentiary, Coal Creek. No report received.

Branch penitentiary, Inman. No report received.

Branch penitentiary, Tracy City. No report received.

Branch penitentiary, Oliver Springs.

Capacity of prison, 175.

Number now confined, 157 males.

Number of employees, 13.

Warden	\$75.00 per month
Deputy Warden	45.00
Steward	45.00
10 Guards	40.00

J. P. ACUFF, Warden.

Texas. Report of the Superintendent of penitentiaries.

Number of convicts on contract farms November 30, 1891, 869

Number on share farm 142

Number on State farm, Harlem 173

Number on railroads 520

Number at prisons proper, viz.:

At Rusk 863

At Huntsville 740

Grand total 8307

Number of officers, guards, etc., about 400.

THE PRISONS

Superintendent	\$2500.00	per annum and house
Financial agent	3000.00	
2 Assistant Superintendents	1700.00	
Foremen from	1200.00 to 1500.00	
Clerks from	900.00 to 1200.00	
Guards	25.00	per month and board

L. A. WHATLEY, Superintendent of Penitentiaries.

Utah. United States penitentiary, Salt Lake City. No report received.

Vermont. State prison, Windsor.

Capacity of prison, about 200.

Number now confined, 105.

Number of employees, 17.

Superintendent.

Deputy Superintendent.

Keeper	\$60.00	per month and board
Steward	45.00	
1 Shop-keeper	30.00	
2 Shop-keepers	25.00	
3 Guards	25.00	
4 Guards	20.00	
Engineer	30.00	
Matron	25.00	
Physician	200.00	per annum

E. W. OAKES, Superintendent.

Virginia. Penitentiary, Richmond.

Capacity of prison: Take all that are sent.

Number now confined, 1213.

Number of employees, 48.

Superintendent	\$1600.00	per annum
7 Assistants	53.37	per month
40 Guards	45.00	

W. W. MOSES, Superintendent.

Washington. United States penitentiary, McNeil's Island.

Capacity of prison, 82. (Comfortably.)

Number now confined, 87 males.

Number of employees, 6.

Superintendent	\$100.00	per month
Warden	85.00	
Guards	75.00	
Cook	75.00	

Under Civil Service rules.

ARTHUR PERRY, Warden.

State penitentiary, Walla Walla.

Capacity of prison, 504.

Number now confined, 394.

Employees:—

Warden	\$1500.00	per annum
Assistant Warden	1200.00	
Second Assistant Warden	800.00	
Clerk	1200.00	
Engineer	1200.00	
Steward	1000.00	
Foreman, jute	1200.00	
Foreman, brick	900.00	
Night watch	750.00	
Physician	750.00	
Guards	600.00	

JOHN McCLEES, Warden.

West Virginia. Penitentiary, Moundsville.

Capacity of prison, 352.

Number now confined, 322.

Number of employees, 20.

Warden	\$125.00	per month.
Deputy Warden	75.00	
Clerk	83.00	
Guards	60.00	

M. VAN PELT, Warden.

Wisconsin. State prison, Waupun.

Capacity of prison, about 600.

Number now confined, 521.

Number of employees, 84.

Warden	\$2000.00	per annum.
Deputy Warden	1000.00	
Clerk	1000.00	
Keeper	45.00	per month.
30 Guards	30.00	

P. B. LAMOREUX, Warden.

Wyoming. United States penitentiary, Laramie City. No report received.

REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DECEMBER 1, 1890.

Name and Office.	Whence Appointed.	Date of Appointment.	Compensation.
<i>Board of Trustees.</i>			
Hon. C. K. Davis	U. S. Senate	<i>Ex officio</i> .....	.....
Hon. L. E. Atkinson	House of Rep.	<i>Ex officio</i> .....	.....
N. W. Burchell	Dist. of Columbia	October 15, 1870. ....	.....
John E. Carpenter	do	October 15, 1871. ....	.....
A. J. Falls	do	February 12, 1875 .....	.....
James E. Fitch	do	August 4, 1876 .....	.....
Crosby S. Noyes	do	October 19, 1886. ....	.....
Cecil Clay	do	April 2, 1887 .....	.....
William S. Thompson	do	February 10, 1888 .....	.....
Hon. J. W. Douglass	Com'r Dist. Col..	<i>Ex officio</i> .....	.....
<i>Secretary and Treasurer.</i>			
Samuel W. Curriden	Dist. of Columbia	June —, 1876	\$600.00
<i>Superintendent.</i>			
G. A. Shallenberger	Pennsylvania	March —, 1882	1,500.00
<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
Isaac D. Porter	Pennsylvania	June —, 1890	900.00
<i>Teachers.</i>			
George O. Atherton	Pennsylvania	January —, 1879.	660.00
S. R. McMorrان	do	June —, 1882	660.00
R. E. Densmore	Virginia	December —, 1883	600.00
Stanley I. Slack	do	October —, 1889	600.00
Frank E. Rapp	Dist. of Columbia	December —, 1889	480.00
Ellis B. Porter	do	August —, 1890	480.00
<i>Matron of School.</i>			
Elizabeth Shallenberger	Pennsylvania	March —, 1882	600.00
<i>Matrons of Families.</i>			
Jennie M. Porter	Pennsylvania	June —, 1883	180.00
Agnes J. Parrott	Virginia	February —, 1889	180.00
Lou A. Parrott	do	May —, 1890	180.00
<i>Foreman of Shops.</i>			
Henry Newman	Dist. of Columbia	May —, 1879	660.00
<i>Farmer.</i>			
Peter Crowe	Dist. of Columbia	April —, 1885	480.00
<i>Engineer.</i>			
Dennis Chester	Maryland	October —, 1881	396.00
<i>Florist.</i>			
Edgar Bourne	Dist. of Columbia	May —, 1890	360.00
<i>Shoemaker.</i>			
F. P. Sieben	Dist. of Columbia	October —, 1876	300.00
<i>Baker.</i>			
Henry Wells	Dist. of Columbia	April —, 1881	300.00
<i>Tailor.</i>			
J. S. Zee	Dist. of Columbia	June —, 1890	300.00

REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. — *Continued.*

Name and Office.	Whence Appointed.	Date of Appointment.	Compensation.
<i>Cook.</i>			
Frank Green.....	Virginia	April —, 1886...	\$300.00
<i>Watchmen.</i>			
Mason C. Pates	Virginia	Sept. —, 1889....	300.00
Harry J. Alcorn.....	Dist. of Columbia	January —, 1890.	270.00
O. W. Woodley.....	do.....	August —, 1890..	270.00
Thomas Chester.....	Maryland	Nov. —, 1889....	270.00
<i>Officers' Dining-room.</i>			
Matilda A. Willerey.....	Illinois.....	December —, 1889	144.00
<i>Boys' Dining-room.</i>			
Hannah Darr.....	Dist. of Columbia	May —, 1890....	144.00
<i>Laundress.</i>			
Mary Cuddyre	Maryland	March —, 1888..	144.00
<i>Seamstress.</i>			
Amanda J. Vawter.....	Virginia	March —, 1888 ..	144.00
<i>Chambermaid.</i>			
Mary Baer	Maryland	May —, 1880....	144.00

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

INCORPORATED UNDER ACT APPROVED JULY 9, 1888.

Name.	Time will Expire.
James E. Fitch.....	July 8, 1891.
Thomas P. Morgan.....	July 8, 1891.
Alexander Graham Bell.....	July 8, 1891.
Augustus S. Worthington.....	July 8, 1892.
Adoniram J. Huntington.....	July 8, 1892.
E. C. Foster	July 8, 1892.
Mills Dean.....	July 8, 1893.
Owen G. Staples.....	July 8, 1893.
William C. Dodge.....	July 8, 1893.

UNITED STATES JAIL, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Name and Office.	Whence Appointed.	Date of Appointment.	Compensation.
<i>Warden.</i>			
Jerome B. Burke.....	Dist. of Columbia	October 7, 1890..	\$1,800
<i>Deputy Warden.</i>			
Benton Russ.....	Maine	July 6, 1864.....	1,400
<i>Physician.</i>			
Alexander McWilliams.....	Dist. of Columbia	April 12, 1883 ...	1,000
<i>Guards.</i>			
Norman H. Cole.....	Dist. of Columbia	December 1, 1890	85 p. m.
James Coleman.....	do.....	August 1, 1866...	85 p. m.
W. C. Crocker.....	New York.....	October 1, 1868...	85 p. m.
G. W. Dutton.....	Maryland.....	March 20, 1869...	85 p. m.
William Hill.....	Dist. of Columbia	February 1, 1866.	85 p. m.
T. T. Johnson.....	Virginia	April 1, 1875....	85 p. m.
John M. Jones.....	Illinois	August 1, 1875...	85 p. m.
F. H. Lingeback.....	Dist. of Columbia	January 31, 1870.	85 p. m.
C. H. Peters.....	do.....	November 1, 1874	85 p. m.
Robert Strong.....	New York.....	March 20, 1869...	85 p. m.
J. Torrens.....	Dist. of Columbia	March 15, 1870...	85 p. m.
James Woodward.....	Pennsylvania....	January 1, 1868...	85 p. m.
John W. Graham.....	Dist. of Columbia	July 1, 1887.....	85 p. m.
Collins Crusor.....	do.....	July 1, 1890.....	85 p. m.
Arthur Payne.....	do.....	.....	85 p. m.
Albert Peacock.....	Virginia.....	July 15, 1890....	85 p. m.
W. L. Trembley.....	Dist. of Columbia	December 1, 1890	85 p. m.
<i>Matrons.</i>			
Elizabeth Russell.....	Illinois.....	March 10, 1884..	85 p. m.
Nannie McNeshany.....	do.....	July 14, 1890....	85 p. m.
<i>Clerk.</i>			
Ed. F. Burke.....	Dist. of Columbia	December 1, 1890.	90 p. m.
<i>Engineer.</i>			
J. T. Ward.....	Maryland	December 17, 1875	1,200
<i>Assistant Engineers.</i>			
J. H. Russell.....	Maryland	December 17, 1875	90 p. m.
W. W. Skinner.....	Virginia.....	-----1884	90 p. m.
<i>Cook.</i>			
Albert Pezold.....	New York.....	December 20, 1887	45 p. m.

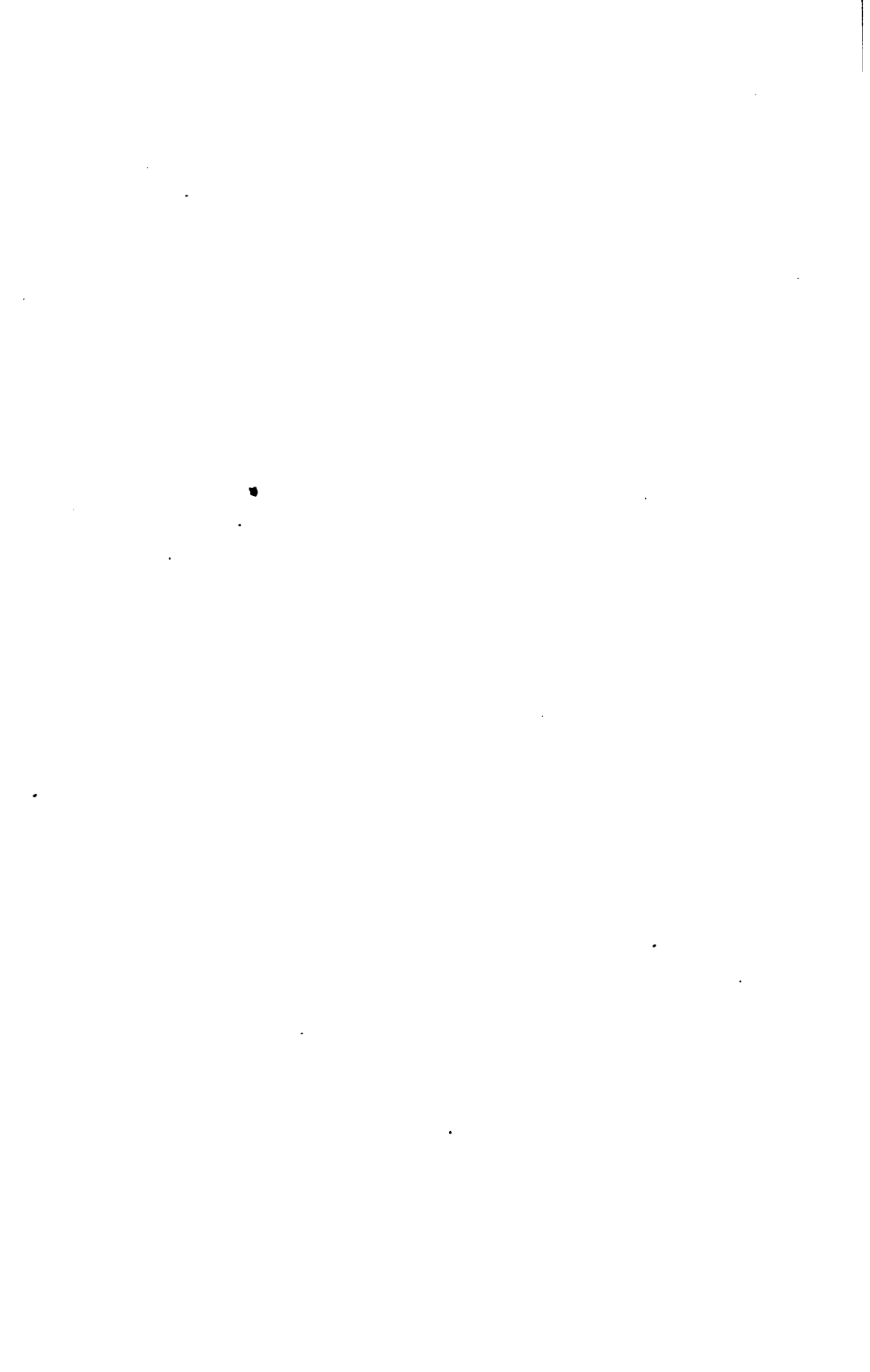


TABLE F. — VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 1, 1892.

In pursuance of the provisions of the act of October 1, 1890, I present in the following table an estimate of the values of the standard coins of the nations of the world:—

Country.	Standard.	Monetary Unit.	Value in terms of U. S. gold dollar.	Coins.
Argentine Republic.....	Gold and Silver..	Peso.....	\$0.96,5	Gold: Argentine (\$4.82,4) and $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria-Hungary.....	Silver.....	Florin.....	.34,1	Gold: 4 florins (\$1.92,9), 8 florins (\$3.85,8), ducat (\$2.28,7), and 4 ducats (\$9.15,8). Silver: 1 and 2 florins.
Belgium.....	Gold and Silver..	Franc.....	.19,8	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia.....	Silver.....	Boliviano.....	.69,1	Silver: Boliviano and divisions.
Brazil.....	Gold.....	Milreis.....	.54,6	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 milreis.
British Possessions N. A. (except Newfoundland). Central American States: Costa Rica..... Guatemala..... Honduras..... Nicaragua..... Salvador.....	Gold..... Silver.....	Dollar..... Peso.....	1.00 .69,1	Silver: peso and divisions.
Chil.....	Gold and Silver..	Peso.....	.91,2	Gold: escudo (\$1.92,4), doubloon (\$4.56,1), and condor (\$9.2,3). Silver: peso and divisions.
China.....	Silver.....	Tael..... { Shanghai.. Haikwan (Customs).	1.02,1 1.18,7	Gold: condor (\$9.64,7) and double-condor. Silver: peso.
Colombia.....	Silver.....	Peso.....	.69,1	

Cuba	Gold and Silver	Peso	92.6	Gold: doubloon (\$5.01.7). Silver: peso.
Denmark	Gold	Crown	26.8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador	Silver	Sucro	69.1	Gold: condor (\$9.64.7) and double-condor. Silver: sucre and divisions.
Egypt	Gold	Pound (100 piastres)	4.94.8	Gold: pound (100 piastres), 5, 10, 20, and 50 piastres. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piastres.
Finland	Gold	Mark	19.8	Gold: 20 marks (\$2.85.9), 10 marks (\$1.98).
France	Gold and Silver	Franc	19.8	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
German Empire	Gold	Mark	23.8	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 marks.
Great Britain	Gold	Pound sterling	4.86.04	Gold: Sovereign (pound sterling) and $\frac{1}{4}$ sovereign.
Greece	Gold and Silver	Drachma	19.8	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Hayi	Gold and Silver	Gourde	96.5	Silver: gourde.
India	Silver	Rupce	32.8	Gold: mohur (\$7.10.5). Silver: rupce and divisions.
Italy	Gold and Silver	Lira	19.8	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 liras. Silver: 5 liras.
Japan	Gold and Silver ¹	Yen	99.7	Gold: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen.
Liberia	Gold	Dollar	74.5	Gold: dollar (\$0.96.9), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Mexico	Silver	Dollar	.75	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ florins.
Netherlands	Gold and Silver	Florin	40.2	Gold: 2 dollars (\$2.02.7).
Newfoundland	Gold	Dollar	1.01.4	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Norway	Gold	Crown	26.8	Silver: sol and divisions.
Peru	Silver	Sol	69.1	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Portugal	Gold	Milreis	1.08	Gold: imperial (\$7.71.8), and $\frac{1}{4}$ imperial s (\$8.86).
Russia	Silver ²	Rouble	77.2	Silver: $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 rouble.
Spain	Gold and Silver	Peseta	55.8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Sweden	Gold	Crown	19.8	Silver: 5 pesetas.
Switzerland	Gold and Silver	Franc	26.8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Tripoli	Silver	Mahabb of 20 piastres	19.8	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Turkey	Gold	Piastre	62.8	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piastres.
Venezuela	Silver	Bolivar	04.4	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.
			13.8	

¹ Gold the nominal standard. Silver practically the standard.
² Silver the nominal standard. Paper the actual standard, the depreciation of which is measured by the gold standard.
³ Coined since January 1, 1886. Old half-imperial = \$3.98.6.

EDWARD O. LEECH, Director of the Mint.



PART IV.

FOREIGN POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND PRISONS.

ALL information in this department was obtained by direct correspondence with the Consuls of the United States or the Chiefs of Police, or both, and is to date November and December, 1891, and January, 1892. The population, in the majority of cases, was included in their reports and is from the latest official figures. In a few cases, however, the population was not given, rendering it necessary to obtain this information from other sources. Such cases will be duly noted. As salaries in several instances are given in foreign money, a table of the latest valuation of foreign coins prepared by the Director of the Mint is given in Table F.

Amsterdam, Holland. Population. 425,331

Total strength of Police Department, 769, which is graded as follows : —

	Netherland Florins.
1 Chief Commissioner	5500
1 Chief Commissioner	4000
1 Commissioner	3500
3 Commissioners	3000
1 Commissioner in charge of the Constabulary	2400
10 Chief Inspectors	1800 to 2000
9 1st Class Inspectors	1500 to 1700
10 2d Class Inspectors	1200 to 1400
8 3d Class Inspectors	900 to 1100
37 Brigadiers	700 to 800
220 Chief Agents	650 to 700
220 1st Class Agents	600 to 650
220 2d Class Agents	550 to 600
3 Clerks	800 to 1600
21 Clerks	400 to 800
4 Telegraphers	650 to 850

The Burgomaster is the Commander of Police, by right of his quality.

There is no police signal system in use more than alarm whistles, enabling officers to call for assistance.

Total arrests for 1890 10,063

Total arrests for drunkenness, about 5500

Houses of prostitution are not licensed, but 43 such houses are inscribed on the Police registers, according to the rules concerning lodgings, taverns, etc., and 45 clandestine ones are known to exist.

The Central Police Station. Spenhunsteeg.

First Section, 1st Division, Voorburgwal.

2d Division, Singel (Gymnasium).

3d Division, Sudebrugsteeg.

Second Section, 1st Division, Meyerplein.

2d Division, Minderpoort.

3d Division, Kattenburgergracht.

Third Section, 1st Division, Leidscheplein.

2d Division, Bolstraat.

3d Division, Hauriergracht.

Fourth Section, 1st Division, Noordermarnt.

2d Division, Raampoort.

3d Division, Willemspoort.

Beside these there are a number of smaller Police Stations throughout the four sections. All these offices and stations are in constant communication by telegraph and telephone.

Prisons of Holland. Number of prisoners accommodated: —

Amsterdam	200
Hertogenbosch	255
Breda	205
Arnhem	200
Zutphen	27
Havenhage	204
Rotterdam	342
Gorinchen	34
Alkmaar	26
Goes	60
Utrecht	175
Montfoort	12
Keemwardan	250
Sneek	34
Deventen	19
Groningen	216
Appingedam	27

FOREIGN POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND PRISONS. 197

Almelo 18
 Zwolle 18

P. W. STEENKAMP, Chief Commissioner of Police.

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, *December, 1891.*

Brussels, Belgium, and Suburbs.

Population of Brussels proper 182,305

Police force of Brussels proper, 594, as follows :—

	<i>Francs per annum.</i>
1 Commissary of Police	6500
6 Commissaries of Police each	5500
1 Deputy Commissary, Chief of Service . . .	4000
1 Deputy Commissary, Captain of Port . . .	4283.32
3 Deputy Commissaries 1st class, each	3800
5 Deputy Commissaries 2d class, each	3400
1 Deputy Commissary 1st class .	3628
9 Deputy Commissaries 1st class .	3100
14 Deputy Commissaries 2d class .	2800
2 Deputy Commissaries 3d class .	2400
8 Deputy Commissaries 3d class .	2300
2 Detectives (special agents)	2400
1 Detective (special agent) . . . 1st class .	2300
1 Detective (special agent) . . . 1st class .	2250
1 Detective (special agent) . . . 1st class .	2150
9 Detectives (special agents) . . . 1st class .	2000
30 Detectives (special agents) . . . 2d class .	1800
14 Judicial agents each	1800
1 Policeman Inspector 1st class .	1950
1 Policeman Inspector 1st class .	1900
28 Policemen Inspectors 1st class, each	1800
31 Policemen Inspectors 2d class, each	1750
1 Policeman 1st class .	1700
158 Policemen 1st class, each	1600
80 Policemen 2d class, each	1500
88 Policemen 3d class, each	1400
96 Policemen	1000
1 Forest keeper	1400

The city furnishes uniforms for commissaries and police.

Have no Police Signal System ; use only a horn whistle.

Total arrests for 1890 23,797

Total arrests for drunkenness 3965

There are seven houses of prostitution. They are not licensed, but are obliged to contribute to the Sanitary Department.

Police Headquarters, 30 Rue Marche au Charbon.

Police Stations. 35 Place du Grand Sablon.

55 Rue du Paincan.

13 Rue Nouveau Marche aux Grains.

20 Rue Ligne.

1 Rue du Taciturne.

18 Rue de Facqz.

J. A. ROSSEL, Chief of Police.

Anderlecht. Population 33,069

Police force, 43, as follows :—

	Francs per annum.
1 Commissary of Police	5500
2 Deputy Commissaries of Police each	3100
1 Deputy Commissary of Police	2700
1 Special Agent Detective	1700
2 Deputy Commissaries	2500
3 Police Inspectors	1800
2 Police Inspectors	1700
1 Judicial Agent	1600
11 Policemen 1st class	1500
18 Policemen 1st class	1400
1 Rural Policeman	1600

Officers are allowed 100 francs per annum for uniforms. Inspectors and policemen are allowed 200 francs per annum for uniforms.

Use a horn whistle.

Total arrests in 1890 143

Total arrests for drunkenness 107

Police Headquarters, 4 Rue Von Lint.

Stations. Rue des Chapitre.

Chaussée de Ninove.

Chaussée de Mons.

FIRMIN DEFONCAULT, Chief of Police.

Etterbeck. Population 18,921

Police force, 14, as follows :—

	Francs per annum.
1 Commissary of Police	2500
1 Deputy Commissary of Police	2000
1 Deputy Commissary of Police	1600
9 Policemen each	1200
1 Rural Policeman	1300
1 Rural Policeman	1200

Commissary and Deputy Commissary and Rural Police are lodged at the expense of the commune.

The horn whistle is used for signals.

Total arrests in 1890 137

Total arrests for drunkenness 33

Police Headquarters, 113 Avenue d'Anderghem.

Station. Chaussée du Terrieren.

PIERRE MAEROCALCK, Chief of Police.

Ixelles. Population 45,982

Police force, 78, as follows:—

Francs per annum.

1 Commissary of Police 6000

1 Commissary of Police 4000

5 Deputy Commissaries of Police 2000 to 3000

9 Policemen Inspectors 1600 to 1800

62 Policemen 1300 to 1600

The horn whistle is used.

Total arrests in 1890 215

Total arrests for drunkenness 100

Police Headquarters, Place Communal.

Stations. Place St. Croix.

Chaussée de Waterloo.

J. H. CEREXLIE, Chief of Police.

Laeken. Population 24,876

Francs per annum.

1 Commissary of Police 4000

2 Deputy Commissaries of Police . . . 1st class 2500

2 Deputy Commissaries of Police . . . 2d class 2000

2 Deputy Commissaries of Police . . . 3d class 1800

1 Police Inspector 1300

3 Detectives, Special Agents each 1500

13 Policemen 1st class, each 1400

4 Policemen 2d class, each 1300

2 Policemen 3d class, each 1200

Commissary of Police is lodged by the commune.

Inspectors, Detectives and Policemen receive 200 francs per annum for uniforms.

The horn whistle is used.

Total arrests for 1890 800

Total arrests for drunkenness 300

Police Headquarters, 73 Rue Masin.

Stations. 442 Rue des Palais.

13 Rue du Heysel.

200 FOREIGN POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND PRISONS.

Chief of Police. None at present.

Molenbeek. Population 50,618

Police force, 50, as follows : —

	Francs per annum.
1 Commissary of Police	5750
1 Deputy Commissary of Police	3000
6 Deputy Commissaries of Police	2450 to 2750
3 Police Inspectors each	1700
3 Judicial Agents each	1600
10 Policemen 1st class, each	1500
10 Policemen 2d class, each	1400
5 Policemen 3d class, each	1200
1 Auxiliary	1250
1 Rural Policeman	1000

Policemen receive annually from 150 to 190 francs for their uniforms.

The horn whistle is used.

Total arrests for 1890 442

Total arrests for drunkenness 236

Police Headquarters, Rue de Compte de Flanders.

Stations. Place de Duchesse de Brabant.

Rue Frère Orban.

P. F. M. CORRE, Chief of Police.

St. Gilles. Population 42,257

Police force, 64, as follows : —

	Francs per annum.
1 Commissary of Police	5000
1 Deputy Commissary of Police 1st class	2750
3 Deputy Commissaries of Police, 2d class, each	2250
1 Police Chief Inspector	1900
1 Police Inspector 1st class	1800
6 Police Inspectors 2d class, each	1700
1 Judicial Agent	1600
19 Policemen 1st class, each	1500
31 Policemen 2d class, each	1400
1 Rural Policeman	1500

Every Policeman after five years of good service has his pay increased 100 francs. Deputy Commissaries receive annually 250 francs for their uniforms. Inspectors and Judicial Agent receive 225 francs and Policemen 200 francs

The horn whistle is used.

Total arrests in 1890 1614

FOREIGN POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND PRISONS. 201

Total arrests for drunkenness 688
 Police Headquarters, 15 Rue St. François.
 Station, 36 Rue des Croisades.

E. CRABBE, Chief of Police.

St. Josse-Ten-Noode. Population 30,094
 Police force, 59, as follows:—

	Francs per annum.
1 Commissary of Police	5000
3 Deputy Commissaries of Police . . . each	2800
5 Deputy Commissaries of Police . . . each	2650
12 Police Inspectors each	1800
7 Judicial Agents each	1600
5 Policemen 1st class, each	1600
6 Policemen 2d class, each	1500
14 Policemen 3d class, each	1400
6 Policemen Novices each	1200

The Deputy Commissaries, Inspectors, Judicial Agents, and Policemen are lodged at the expense of the Commune. All the Deputy Commissaries receive 40 francs per annum for their uniforms, the Inspectors and Policemen receive 150 francs, and the Novices 250.

The horn whistle is used.

Total arrests for 1890 685
 Total arrests for drunkenness 289
 Police Headquarters, Hotel Commune.
 No Stations.

L. MICHEL, Chief of Police.

Schaerbeek. Population 54,036
 Police force, 82, as follows:—

	Francs per annum.
1 Commissary of Police	6200
10 Deputy Commissaries of Police . . .	2100 to 3000
6 Police Inspectors each	1800
20 Policemen 1st class, each	1800
25 Policemen 2d class, each	1600
20 Policemen 3d class, each	1450

Commissary of Police, four Deputies are lodged at the expense of the Commune and receive annually 250 francs for uniforms.

The horn whistle is used.

Total arrests in 1890 350
 Total arrests for drunkenness 196
 Police Headquarters, Place Colignon.

202 FOREIGN POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND PRISONS.

Stations. 20 Place du Marché.

4 Place Dailly.

192 Chaussée Helmet.

25 Rue Thriefry.

J. E. CLOESSENS, Chief of Police.

Grand Totals.

Population of Brussels and suburbs 482,158

Total number of arrests in 1890 28,183

Total arrests for drunkenness 5914

Prisons of Belgium. Number of prisoners accommodated:—

Saint Gilles	592 men	
Brussels	363	84 women
Louvain	141	28
Nivelles	60	15
Antwerp	351	61
Malines	64	15
Turnhout	66	10
Mons	228	44
Charleroi	107	22
Tournai	175	32
Ghent	250	53
Termonde	117	30
Andenarde	139	9
Bruges	215	59
Courlroi	131	14
Furnes	31	8
Ypres	64	17
Liège	181	57
Verviers	45	10
Huy	31	13
Tongres	27	14
Hasselt	52	11
Arlon	62	16
Marche	13	2
Neufchâteau	20	7
Namur	92	27
Dinant	34	5

The Penitentiaries at Ghent and Louvain accommodate about 1800 prisoners.

George W. Roosevelt, United States Consul.

J. A. ROSSEL, Chief of Police.

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM, November, 1891.

Calcutta, India. Population: town, 433,219; suburbs, 251,439.

Total population, 684,658.

Total strength of Police force, 2860. Graded, as follows:—

8 Superintendents	300 to 600 Rupees.
49 Inspectors	1st class 250
	2d class 200
	3d class 175
	4th class 150
	5th class 125
	6th class 100
7 Sub-Inspectors	1st class 90
	2d class 80
	3d class 70
52 European Sergeants and Constables, 1st class	100
	2d class 90
European Constables	1st class 80
	2d class 70
11 Darogahs	50
76 Sergeants	1st class 30
	2d class 25
	3d class 20
165 Corporals	1st class 16
	2d class 12
	3d class 10
51 Special Constables	10
2419 Constables	1st class 9
	2d class 8
22 Mounted Police.	
Senior European Sergeant	130
European Sergeant	120
Native	20

Total number of arrests in 1890, Penal Code	10,392.
Miscellaneous	34,607
Total arrests	44,999

Total arrests for drunkenness 12,477

Police headquarters, 18 Lall Bazar Street.

Stations:—

Town.

Section A. Shamooker, 8 Shamooker Street.

B. Coomartollee, 20 and 21 Shova Bazar Street.

C. Bwitollah, 151 Cornwallis Street.

D. Sookeasstreet, 118 Upper Circular Road.

- E. Jorabagon, 20 Durmahatta Street.
- F. Jorasanko, 79 Upper Chitpore Road.
- G. Burrabazar, 96 and 97 Canning Street.
- H. Colootollah, 7 Colootollah Street.
- I. Moocheepara, 169 Bow Bazar Street.
- J. Bow Bazar, 32 Bow Bazar Street.
- K. Puddopooker, 114 Lower Circular Road.
- L. Waterloo Street, 24 Waterloo Street.
- M. Fenwick's Bazar, 1 Jam Bazar Street.
- N. Taltollah, 104 Jam Bazar Street.
- O. Collinjah, 40 Lower Circular Road.
- P. Park Street, 1 Royd Street.
- Q. Bamun Bustee, 5 Lower Circular Street.
- R. Hastings, 5 Middle Road, Hastings.

Suburbs.

- Section A. Cossipore, 79 Cossipore Road.
- B. Chitpore, 21 Cossipore Road.
- C. Ultadangah, 85 Belgatchia Road.
- D. Manicktollah, 20 Canal West Road.
- E. Belliaghatta, 67 and 68 Narcoldanga Road.
- F. Eutally, 12 Convent Road.
- G. Baniapooker, 1 Gorachand Road.
- H. Ballyginge, 41 Kurrayah Road.
- I. Bhowanipore, 58 Russa Road North.
- J. Talygunge, 55 Russa Road South.
- K. Alipore, 6 Belvedere Road.
- L. Ekbalpore, 8 Monimpore Road.
- M. Watgunge, 18 Watgunge Street.
- N. Garden Reach, 62 Circular Garden Reach Road.

River Police.

- 1st Division, River, Aheeritollah Ghat.
- 2d Division, River, Koilaghat.
- 3d Division, River, Watgunge Ghat.

Reserve Force quarters, 18 Lall Bazar Street.

Detective Department, 288 Bow Bazar Street.

Jails. There are two jails in the town and suburbs of Calcutta, viz: Presidency jail in the town holding 12,000.

Alipore central jail in the suburbs accommodates 17,000.

Samuel Merrill, Consul-General U. S. A.

A. J. LAMBERT, ESQ., C. I. E., Commissioner of Police.

CALCUTTA, INDIA, November, 1891.

Constantinople, Turkey. Total population about 1,000,000, as follows: 500,000 Turks, 300,000 Greeks, and 200,000 Armenians, Europeans, Jews, etc.

NOTE. — It is very difficult to obtain any information, as there are no statistics kept in Turkey, and all figures are given approximately (Consul-General).

The Police force consists of 1000 men, graded as follows:—

Twenty-five brigades containing 40 and 20 men. Each brigade of 40 is under one Commissary of the 1st class, and each brigade of 20 men is under the control of a Commissary of the 2d class and 3d class. There are also Sergeants who have each five men under their command.

Commissaries of 1st class receive ¹ . . .	\$35.20 per month
Commissaries of 2d class receive . . .	26.40
Commissaries of 3d class receive . . .	22.00
Sergeants receive	17.60
Patrolmen receive	13.20

Total arrests for 1890 3000

Total arrests for drunkenness in 1890 50

There are 480 licensed houses of prostitution in the city.

Police headquarters, located in Stamboul near the Hippodrome, and there are Stations in every quarter of the city, both in Stamboul and Pera, and in the suburbs.

Prisons of Turkey. The most important prisons of Turkey are Central prison, in Stamboul, which accommodates about 1200; Galata Serai, in Pera, about 300.

There are also prisons at Smyrna, Tokat, Damascus, Beirout, Konia, and Angora.

D. N. Demetriades, Acting Consul-General, U. S. A.

NAZIM BEY, Chief of Police.

CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY, *October, 1891.*

Copenhagen, Denmark. Population 375,250
(Population figures taken from census 1890, Whittaker's Almanack for 1891.)

Total strength of the Police force, 587, as follows:—

	Crown.
72 Inspectors	1000 to 1200
39 Sergeants	1400 to 1800
476 Patrolmen	700 to 1000
Total number of arrests in 1890	15,654
Total arrests for drunkenness	5,159

¹ Equivalent in American money.

There are 39 licensed houses of ill-fame in the city.

Police Headquarters, City Hall, Nytorv.

Police Station 1. Norregade, No. 21.

2. Pilestrade, No. 32.
3. Storekongensgade, No. 108.
4. Christianhavntorv, No. 2.
5. Absalonsgarde, No. 9.
6. Falladsveien, No. 22.
7. Kalkbraenderiveien, No. 9.

Watch Stations.

- Havnegade, No. 43.
 Gesterfarimagsgade, No. 24.
 Korsgade, No. 58.
 Norrebrogade, No. 167.
 Strandvei, No. 1.

Prisons of Denmark. House of correction for men at Vrideloseville, Jutland, accommodates 390 prisoners.

Two prisons for men in Jutland accommodate 400 prisoners.

Christianhavn prison for women at Copenhagen accommodates 300 prisoners.

Henry B. Ryder, Consul of the United States of America.

EUGEN PETERSEN, Chief of Police.

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.

Dublin, Ireland. Population 350,000

Police force, 1146, as follows:—

1 Chief Superintendent	£500 per annum
7 Superintendents	250 to 320
24 Inspectors	120 to 160
35 Station Sergeants	2 per week
138 Sergeants	34s. to 38s.
941 Constables	23s. to 30s.

Total number of arrests in 1890 27,069

Total arrests for drunkenness 15,932

Police headquarters, Dublin Castle.

Station Houses. Chancery-lane.

Newmarket.

Kevin Street barrack.

Kilmainham.

College Street.

Lad-lane.

Clarendon Street.

Summer Hill.

- Store Street.
- Green Street.
- Mountjoy.
- Bridewell-lane.
- Irishtown.
- Rothmines.
- Donnybrook.
- Terenure.
- Dalkey.
- Kingstown.
- Blackrock.
- Boosterstown.
- Kill-o'-Grange.

Alexander J. Reid, Consul U. S. A.

DAVID HARREL, C. B., Police Commissioner.

DUBLIN, IRELAND.

Glasgow, Scotland. Population 656,185

Police force, 1297, as follows:—

1 Chief Constable	£900 per annum
8 Chief Constable's Clerks . .	£70 4s. to £200
1 Physician to the force	400
9 District Surgeons	40 to 120
9 Superintendents	240 to 350
27 Lieutenants	120 to 200
2 Inspectors, Detective Department . .	140
7 Sub-Inspectors, " "	36s. to 45s. per week
33 Detectives, " "	34 to 36
1 Pay Clerk and Registrar.	£240 per annum
1 Orderly officer.	
1 Court officer.	
2 Bar officers.	
24 Turnkeys.	
7 Female Turnkeys	14s. per week
2 Gate officers.	
25 Day Inspectors	34s. to 40s. per week
21 Night Inspectors	34 to 40
39 Day Sergeants	30 to 32
35 Night Sergeants	30 to 32
504 Day Constables	23 to 27
505 Night Constables	23 to 27
15 Reserve Constables	
2 Powder magazine keepers	20 to 26

208 FOREIGN POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND PRISONS.

4 Storekeepers and tailors	22s. to 29s. per week
5 Lamp trimmers	10 to 27
12 Waiters	21

Exclusive of the above there are always employed:—

- 1 Window cleaner.
 - 2 Stokers.
 - 1 Coal porter.
 - 24 Female house cleaners and searchers.
 - 1 Constable at Night Asylum.
 - 1 Constable at University.
 - 1 Constable at Bank of Scotland.
 - 1 Constable at Union Bank of Scotland.
 - 1 Constable at Commercial Bank.
 - 1 Constable at Mercantile Marine Office.
 - 4 Constables upon Public Parks.
 - 1 Constable in the Old Clothes Market.
 - 5 Constables at Post Office.
 - 3 Constables in Corporation Galleries.
 - 2 Constables in Key Office.
 - 1 Constable in Slaughter House.
 - 2 Constables at Royal Princess's Theatre.
 - 1 Constable at Royalty.
 - 1 Constable at Theatre Royal.
- Superintendents, Lieutenants, Pay Clerk, Chief Constable's Clerk, and Inspector.
- Detective Department get clothing and £2 per annum for boot money.
- Detective officers get £10 per annum in lieu of clothing. Inspectors, Sergeants, and Constables get 6*d.* per week boot money. Powder magazine keepers get clothing and free houses and gardens.
- | | |
|---|--------|
| Total number of arrests in 1890 | 55,010 |
| Total arrests for drunkenness | 20,904 |
| Number of brothels in Glasgow | 14 |
- Average age of members of Glasgow Police force, 35 years.
- Average service of members of Glasgow Police force, 10½ years.
- Average height of members of Glasgow Police force, 5 feet, 11 inches.

FOREIGN POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND PRISONS. 209

NUMBER OF FATAL ACCIDENTS, SUDDEN DEATHS, SUICIDES, ETC., REPORTED TO THE POLICE, WHICH OCCURRED IN THE CITY OF GLASGOW DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1890 :—

	Malea.	Females.	Total.
Drowned in River Clyde	54	3	57
Kelvin	1	-	1
Canals	12	3	15
Quarry	1	-	1
Tubs at Home	-	2	2
Public Baths	1	-	1
Died suddenly on Streets	18	5	23
in Police Offices	5	3	8
Workshops	8	-	8
Railway Stations	1	-	1
Shops	7	1	8
Outhouses	4	-	4
Cabs and Cars	2	-	2
on Stairs	3	1	4
Board Ship	1	-	1
Killed by Horses, Cattle, etc.	1	1	2
Carts, Carriages, etc.	6	6	12
Tramway Cars	5	-	5
Overdose of Drink	16	12	28
Falling down Stairs	17	11	28
on Streets	12	4	16
from Windows	-	4	4
Fall of Wood, etc.	8	-	8
on Railways	22	-	22
Board Ships	6	-	6
by Machinery	1	-	1
Explosion of Gunpowder	1	-	1
Falling from Buildings	7	1	8
over Stair Railings	3	-	3
down Hoists	3	1	4
Overdose of Laudanum	2	2	4
Falling through Glass Roof	2	1	3
into Sewer	1	-	1
Docks	1	-	1
in Workshops	11	-	11
Burnt to Death by Clothes taking Fire	11	10	21
Scalded to Death by Boiling Water, etc.	8	2	10
Poisoned by taking Poison inadvertently	1	1	2
Suffocated while Eating Food	1	-	1
Suicide by Cutting Throat	2	-	2
Poisoning	6	1	7
Drowning	7	2	9
Hanging	5	2	7
Shooting	6	-	6
Jumping from Window	1	3	4
Bodies of New-born Children found	9	3	12
	300	85	385

210 FOREIGN POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND PRISONS.

Number of strayed children found on the streets or otherwise recovered during the year ending December 31, 1890, 3816.
 Number of visits made on duty by Detectives to different places in the city during the year ending December 31, 1890 :—

To Pawn offices	39,380
Brokers' shops	24,774
Brothels	2,080
Railway stations	17,389
Foreign vessels	434
Home vessels	1,132
Banks	8,224
Jewelers' shops	26,409
Singing saloons	981
Theatres	2,961
Public concerts or assemblies	726
Auction sale rooms	4,498
Pawn offices and jewelers' shops on Sundays	19,669
<hr/>	
Total	148,657

Police Headquarters, South Albion Street.

Stations. South Albion Street.

Cranston Street.

Tobagott.

Great Eastern Road.

Galmarrock Road.

South Noutland Street.

Paisley Road.

South Wellington Street.

Markland Street.

Camperdown Street.

Tennant Street.

Keppochhill Road.

McAlpine Street.

East Clyde Street.

Prisons of Scotland. Number of prisoners accommodated :—

Glasgow	501
Barlinnie	800
Edinburgh	425
Perth	711

Peterhead 320
 William Gibson, Vice-Consul, U. S. A.

JOHN BOYD, Chief Constable.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *November, 1891.*

Geneva, Switzerland. Population 72,779
 (Population taken from Whittaker's Almanack for 1891.)

The Department of Justice and Police of Geneva is composed of 281 men, as follows : —

- A President, Chief of Department.
 - A Secretary of Department.
 - A Director of the Central Police, Superior Chief.
 - A Commissioner of Police.
 - 39 Patrolmen in civilian clothes, including chiefs and officers.
 - 59 Patrolmen in barracks in uniform, including chiefs and officers, forming the same division of police.
 - 99 Gendarmes, or mounted police, comprising staff and officers.
 - 75 Rural Guards.
 - 4 River Guards.
 - 1 Harbor Guard.
- { Including chiefs and officers
 doing service in the country
 and suburbs.

The Corps of Police, properly speaking, is under the command of an Inspector and a Deputy Inspector, who have under their orders : —

For the Patrolmen in civilian clothes : —

- 1 Chief Brigadier.
- 5 Brigadiers.
- 4 Sub-Brigadiers.

For the Patrolmen in barracks : —

- 2 Chief Brigadiers.
- 6 Brigadiers.
- 10 Sub-Brigadiers.
- 9 Substitutes.

The division of Gendarmes is under the command of —

- A Major, Chief of Division.
- A Lieutenant.
- An Adjutant.
- A Harbinger quartermaster.
- 3 Quartermasters for the country.
- 10 Brigadiers.
- 22 Substitutes for town and country.

The Rural Guards division is under the command of an In-

spector, having under his orders three Sub-Inspectors and a Brigadier of the River Guards.

Annual pay :—

Police Inspectors	3000	Francs.
Sub-Inspectors	2800	

Patrolmen :—

Chief Brigadier	2300
5 Brigadiers	2000
4 Sub-Brigadiers	1900

Patrolmen in civilian clothes :—

9 Patrolmen 1st class	1800
8 Patrolmen 2d class	1700
10 Patrolmen 3d class	1650

Patrolmen in barracks :—

First Chief Brigadier	2100
Second Chief Brigadier	2000
6 Brigadiers	1750
10 Sub-Brigadiers	1650
9 Substitutes	1600
32 Substitutes	1550

Gendarmes :—

Commanding Major with traveling and lodging expenses	2800
1 Lieutenant, with lodging	2200
1 Adjutant, with lodging	1790
1 Harbinger quartermaster, with lodging	1690
3 Quartermasters, with lodging	1660
10 Brigadiers (town and suburbs), with lodging	1620
22 Substitutes (for the country), with lodging	1470
60 Gendarmes for town and country, with lodging expenses for the country	1410

Rural Guards :—

1 Inspector	2500
3 Sub-Inspectors	1800
71 Guards	1200
1 Harbor Guard	1500
1 River Guard, Brigadier	1600
3 River Guards	1500

The Gendarmes receive a high pay, which varies according to their length of service.

The Patrolmen and Guards are reëngaged every three years, receiving at the time of reëngagement a premium of 100 francs, a cloak, or overcoat for military uniform, according to the division to which they belong.

There is no signal system in use; however, the patrolmen in the daytime call one another, more particularly, by two sharp whistles by the mouth, the first being sharper than the second.

The night patrolmen use a metal whistle with a pea inside which produces shrill, sharp, and sonorous tones, which they repeat according to the gravity of circumstances.

Total number of arrests in 1890 3829

Total arrests for drunkenness 984

There are 17 houses of prostitution in the city.

Prisons of Switzerland.

Lenzbourg, district of Argovie, an exemplary institution.

The Penitentiary of Neuchâtel.

The Bishopric of Geneva, which can lodge 90 prisoners.

The House of Correction of Lausanne, etc.

Monsieur E. Jornok, Director of the Central Police.

A. GENOIT, Chief.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, *January, 1892.*

Halifax, Nova Scotia. Population 45,000

Police force, 50, as follows:—

1 City Marshal.

6 Sergeants \$600.00 per annum

48 Patrolmen 500.00

Total number of arrests in 1890 1376

Total arrests for drunkenness 592

Police Headquarters, City Hall.

Prisons of Nova Scotia.

See St. John, New Brunswick.

Wakefield G. Frye, Consul-General U. S. A.

GARRET COTTER, City Marshal.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Havana, Cuba. Population 218,000

Total strength of Police force:—

Battalion of Public Order 995

Government Police 167

Municipal Guard 303

1465

Numbers of each, and pay.

1. Battalion of Public Order. Staff:—
 - Chief; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding \$3350.00 per annum
 - Second Chief; Major, Chief of detail 2400.00
 - 2 Captains; Aid and Cashier . . . each 1650.00
 - 2 Lieutenants; Storekeeper and
Paymaster each 1261.48
 - 2 Sergeants; Guard and Messenger.
 - Four Companies, each of:—*
 - 1 Captain.
 - 3 Lieutenants.
 - 3 Sergeants at \$30.00 monthly
 - 8 Corporals 27.65
 - 4 Buglers 22.73
 - 8 Guards, 1st 23.83
 - 205 Guards, 2d 22.73
 - One Mounted Section, with 50 horses.*
 - 2 Lieutenants.
 - 2 Sergeants.
 - 4 Corporals.
 - 2 Buglers.
 - 2 Guards, 1st.
 - 47 Guards, 2d.
2. Government Police:—
 - 1 Chief, the Chief of Police.
 - 1 Second Chief \$2250 per annum
 - 6 Inspectors each 1800
 - 4 Sergeants 1st class 1250
 - 47 Sergeants 2d class 1200
 - 8 Sergeants 3d class 750
 - 1 Sergeant, Harbor Inspector . . 1440
 - 94 Patrolmen 408
 - 6 Clerks 480

Havana is divided into 5 Police Districts, each with 1 Inspector and 8 Sergeants assigned to it; other Sergeants unassigned are under special orders from the Chief of Police.
3. Municipal Guard:—
 - 1 Chief \$1200 per annum
 - 1 Aid 600
 - 2 Clerks each 360
 - 8 Inspectors each 420
 - 276 Patrolmen each 360

Mounted Section:—

1 Inspector	\$510 per annum
8 Guards	400

Rural Mounted Police:—

6 Guards	460
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Only system of signals used is the telephone from station to station and whistles while on duty, and bugle calls.

Total number of arrests during 1890, and causes:—

Homicide	52
Wounding and maiming	418
Assaults, quarrels	4066
Burglary	12
Robbery	198
Larceny	760
Swindling, etc.	389
Arson	14
Rape	138
Obscenity and offenses against decency	56
Fires	201
“Circulated,” wanted in other places	878
Forgery	19
By judicial decree, order of courts	624
Misdemeanors	1339
Suspicion	1412
Deserters	23

Total number 12,094

Arrests for drunkenness about 1,500, made by the Municipal Police.

This body of police has care of all branches depending upon the municipal government; imposes fines, and prevents infringement of city ordinances.

Houses of prostitution are licensed, in respect that they pay a tax, the same as any other business establishment, and are under charge of the Board of Hygiene of the City Government. Their number is estimated at 400.

Prisons. The public jail and penitentiary are in the same building, situated without the city walls near the entrance of the harbor. It will hold from 3,000 to 4,000 prisoners.

Police headquarters are in Cuba Street, No. 24, where the Chief and Second Chief of Police also reside. All the police offices and the offices of the battalion of Public Order are

also situated here, and it is also the first place of detention of arrests.

Joseph A. Springer, Vice Consul-General U. S. A.

Lieut.-Col. DEMASO BERENQUER, Chief of Police.

HAVANA, CUBA, *October, 1891.*

Kingston, Jamaica. Population 49,000

The total strength of the Kingston Police force is 184. The number in each grade of regular constabulary is as follows: Inspector, 1; Sub-Inspectors, 3; Sergeant-Majors, 2; Sergeants, 10; Corporals, 9; 1st class Constables, 34; 2d class Constables, 110; and in Water Police — Sergeant, 1; 1st class Water Police, 2; 2d class Water Police, 12.

The Inspector receives a salary of \$1,703.27 per annum, including \$486.65 per annum paid him as detective inspector, forage allowance for two horses at \$1.09 per day, one servant allowance at 36 cents per day, and government quarters. The Sub-Inspector receives a salary of \$632.64 per annum, lodging allowance of 48 cents per day, forage allowance for one horse at 54 cents per day. Of the sergeant-majors, one is paid \$1.21 per day as sergeant-major for Kingston, the other \$1.25 per day as detective sergeant-major. The others are paid as follows per day:—

	Cents.
Sergeants of the regular constabulary and water police	.85
Corporals of the regular constabulary and water police	.73
1st class Constables . . . . .	.64
2d class Constables (regular constabulary) . . . . .	.56

The total number of arrests in 1890 was 3,922. The total number of arrests for drunkenness in 1890 was 74.

A whistle signal is used.

Prisons of Jamaica, with number of inmates.

Prisons.	Males.	Females.	Total.
General penitentiary, Kingston	470	74	544
Middlesex and Surrey county jail, Spanish Town, St. Catherine.	78	18	96
St. Catherine district prison, Spanish Town, St. Catherine.	203	—	203
Falmouth district prison, Falmouth, Trelawney.	92	32	124
Hanover district prison, Lucea, Hanover.	40	18	58
Black River, S. T. prison, Black River.	22	15	37
Port Antonio, S. T. prison, Port Antonio.	16	10	26
Total	921	167	1088

W. R. Estes, Consul U. S. A.

EDMUND PEEL, Chief of Police.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, *December, 1891.*

London, England. Population in 1891 5,656,909
 Total strength of Police force : —

City Force.

1 Chief Superintendent.
 1 Superintendent.
 1 Superintendent Detective Department.
 4 Chief Inspectors.
 8 1st class Inspectors.
 21 Station Inspectors.
 12 Detectives.
 68 Sergeants.
 7 Detective Sergeants.
 770 Constables.
 Total City Force 893

Metropolitan Force.

31 Superintendents.
 856 Inspectors.
 1527 Sergeants.
 12,786 Constables.
 Total Metropolitan Force 15,200

Grand total 16,093

Superintendents receive from £300 to £400.

Chief Inspectors 83s. and upward per week
 Inspectors 56s. to 64s. per week
 Sergeants 34s. to 48s.
 Constables 24s. to 32s.

Total arrests in 1890 83,414

Total arrests for drunkenness 31,310

Police headquarters, Metropolitan force, New Scotland Yard.

City force, Old Jewry.

Prisons of England.

There are 13 prisons in England exclusive of military, the most important of which are Holloway in the north of London, Wandsworth, London ; Pentonville, London ; Chatham, Dartmoor, Portsmouth, and Wormwood Scrubs.

John C. New, Consul-General U. S. A.

Sir EDWARD R. C. BRADFORD, Superintendent of Police.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Melbourne, Australia. Population 500,000

Police force, 679, as follows :—

2 Superintendents	£475 and £450 per annum
6 Inspectors	one 350 five 300
4 Sub-Inspectors	255
48 Sergeants	9s. 6d. to 11s. per day
Senior Constables from	9s. to 9s. 6d.
Constables from	6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.

All are furnished with quarters, fuel, light, and water.

The only system of signals is telephones from all important buildings.

Total arrests in 1890 21,944

Arrests for drunkenness 9850

Police Headquarters, Russell Street.

There are 49 out-stations.

George H. Wallace, Consul-General U. S. A.

H. M. CHOMLEY, Chief of Police.

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

Montreal, Canada. Population 240,000

Police force, 375, as follows :—

1 Chief	\$3500 per annum
3 Sub-Chiefs	1200 per annum with lodging
13 Sergeants	900
1 Chief Detective.	
8 Detectives	900
28 Acting Sergeants	700
320 Patrolmen.	
1 Matron.	

Total arrests in 1890 9087

Total arrests for drunkenness 2880

Houses of ill-fame are not licensed, but have 102.

Police Headquarters, City Hall, 1597 Notre Dame Street.

Station 2. Craig Street.

8. Ontario Street.
4. Ontario Street.
5. George Street.
6. Chabouillez Street.
7. Young Street.
8. Grand Street.
9. Seigneurs Street.
10. St. Catherine Street.
11. Notre Dame Street.

Station 12. Duluth Avenue.

13. Ontario Street.

14. Logan Park.

15. Commissioners Street.

Prisons of Canada.

Penitentiaries at Kingston, St. Vincent de Paul, and Stoney Mountain accommodate about 500 prisoners each. Jails at Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec, Three Rivers, Hamilton, and Winnipeg.

Lieut.-Col. GEORGE A. HUGHES, Chief of Police.

MONTREAL, CANADA.

Mexico, City of, Mexico. Population, including the districts of Tlalpan, Tacubaya, Xochimilco, and Guadalupe Hidalgo 443,181
 Total strength of the Police force, 2301, divided as follows: —

Foot Gendarmes (policemen).

	Pesso.	Cts.
1st Commander	2080	50 per annum
2d Commander, Chief of Detail (acting in capacity of Quartermaster and Commissary)	1682	65
8 Company Commanders	1080	40
1 Adjutant of the Corps	923	45
82 Company Officers	923	45
1500 Gendarmes	365	
140 Auxiliary Guards	182	50

Mounted Gendarmes (policemen).

1st Commander	2080	50
2d Commander	1883	40
3d Commander, Chief of Detail	1682	65
4 Company Commanders	1080	40
1 Adjutant of the Corps	992	80
18 Company Officers	923	45
40 Chiefs of Squads	365	
360 Mounted Gendarmes	273	50

Firemen's Company.

1 Commander	1803	10
1 Second Commander	963	60

	Pesos.	Cts.	
3 Officers, Chiefs of Squads	730		per annum
6 Sergeants	456	25	
6 Drivers	317	55	
60 Firemen	365		

Commissioners of Safety.

1 Commander and 60 Agents.

The Police are distinguished by special uniforms, and they use a peculiar kind of whistle during the day, to which are added at night their lanterns.

Total arrests in 1890 45,212

Arrests for drunkenness 27,123

Houses of prostitution are licensed and are subject to the rules and regulations, and come under the inspection of the Board of Health, and there are 41 such houses in the city.

The city is divided into eight principal wards or districts. The Police Headquarters and office of the Commissioners of Safety are located in a department of the Municipal Palace, while there is a station in each ward, located as follows : —

1st. Plazuela (small square or place) del Carmen, or 13 Avenida (avenue) Oriente.

2d. Calle (street) de Zaragoza, or 6 Avenida Oriente.

3d. Plazuela del Teguesquite, or 3 Calle Norte.

4th. Calle Verde, or 20 Avenida Oriente.

5th. Calle de Zarco, or Calle Norte.

6th. Calle del Ayuntamiento, or 12 Avenida Poniente.

7th. Calle de Santa Maria de la Rivera, or 28 Calle Norte.

8th. Calle de la Penitenciaría, or 16 Calle Sur.

At each station there is a company of foot gendarmes.

The mounted gendarmes have their headquarters in the ex-convent of Feresitas, 1 Avenida Oriente, and detachments are located in the four districts, which with the Capitol form what is known as the Federal District.

The Prisons in the City of Mexico are, the Municipal and the House of Detention, both situated in the Plazuela de Betlem. There are at present confined 2248 men and 488 women, a total of 2736, and more could be accommodated.

A penitentiary is in course of construction outside the walls of the city, on the plains of San Lázaro, which will combine the latest conveniences and improvements in prison architecture.

Thomas Ryan, U. S. Minister to Mexico.

General LUIS CARBALLEDA, Inspector-General of Police.

CITY OF MEXICO, *January, 1892.*

Morelia, Mexico. Population 23,835

Police force, 170, divided as follows:—

100 footmen and 20 mounted officers. The footmen are divided into two sections, the first of which goes on duty at 5 o'clock in the morning, the men being stationed on the following streets: 1. Industria; 2. Santo Niño; 3. Sepultura; 4. Cuerto; 5. Compañía; 6. Tesoro; 7. Jasminez; 8. Almo; 9. Estudiante; 10. Cedro; 11. Plazuela de San José; 12. Monjas; 13. Carreras; 14. Palma; 15. Junco; 16. Pretama; 17. Plazula de Villa Lonjin; 18. Guadalupe Avenue; 19. Benites; 20. Posito; 21. Zángano; 22. Serafin; 23. Alegria; 24. Junante; 25. Mira al Rio; 26. Estampa; 27. San Agustin; 28. Mira al Llano; 29. Gorrion; 30. Ruido; 31. Grangeno; 32. Castaño; 33. Laurel; 34. Cipres; 35. Locutorios; 36. Melon; 37. Mexico Avenue; 38. Cortesano; 39. Desafio; 40. Perdon; 41. Aguardar; 42. Comonfort; 43. Mira al Prado; 44. Esperanza; 45. Trueno; 46. Valor; 47. Misericordia; 48. Patriota; 49. Duran; 50. Lagarto. These are relieved by the second section at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, who remain on duty until 7 o'clock in the evening, when they in turn are relieved by the Night Guard which consists of 50 soldiers in charge of two corporals.

The Policemen are paid 44 cents per day, and the Night Guard each receive \$14.00 per month, and the corporals each \$30.00 per month.

Total arrests in 1890 9155

Total arrests for drunkenness 5566

There are 13 licensed houses of prostitution in the city.

Police Headquarters, Sombrero Street.

ANTONIO MARTINEZ, Chief of Police.

MORELIA, MEXICO, *December, 1891.*

Oaxaca, Mexico. Population 28,036

The Police force of this city are termed "Gendarmeria" (a military body charged with police duty), of the Central District, "Guardians of Oaxaca," and consists of 260 privates, 6 subordinate officers, and 4 chiefs, two of companies and two assistants to the Inspector-General.

The force is divided into two companies each of 100 gendarmes, and 30 supernumeraries, with three officers and one chief, and each company is subdivided into two squadrons.

The following is the rate of pay as now established:—

222 FOREIGN POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND PRISONS.

Commander-in-Chief	\$3.00 per day
Chief of Detail	2.00
Commanders of Companies	1.75
Aides	1.75
Officers of Squadrons	1.50
Gendarmes	50
Supernumeraries	38
Total arrests in 1890	4666
Arrests for drunkenness	2146

There are 12 licensed houses of prostitution in the city.
Police Headquarters, 8 Las Casas Street.

JUAN PEILLO, Inspector-General of Police.

OAXACA, MEXICO, *December, 1891.*

Ottawa, Canada. Population 44,154 (census 1891). Population figures furnished by Mayor of Ottawa.

Police force, 36, as follows:—

1 Chief Constable	\$1500.00 per annum
1 Inspector	780.00
1 Sergeant-Major	720.00
3 Sergeants	660.00
1 Detective	660.00
13 Constables 1st class	600.00
12 Constables 2d class	540.00
4 Constables 3d class	480.00

Total arrests in 1890	1009
Arrests for drunkenness	539

Police Headquarters, Corner Canal and Queen Streets.

WILLIAM McVEITY, Chief Constable.

OTTAWA, CANADA.

Paris, France. Population 2,344,550 (census 1887). Population figures from Whittaker's Almanack for 1891.

Police force, 7154, as follows:—

94 Brigadiers	2000 per annum
621 Sub-Brigadiers	1800
6439 Agents and Inspectors	1400 to 1700

They also receive 306 francs per annum for lodging and clothing allowance.

Total arrests in 1890	96,842
Total arrests for drunkenness	26,822

LIST OF POLICE STATIONS, CITY OF PARIS.

Dis- tricts.	Quarters.	Stations.
1st	St. Germain l'Auxerrois.	Rue Perreault, 2, <i>Central</i> (Mayor's quarters).
	Halles.	Rue des Prouvaires, 8. Lockup.
2d	Palais Royal.	Rue Villedo, 11. Lockup.
	Place Vendôme.	Rue St. Roch, 9. Lockup.
	Gaillon.	Rue de Choiseul, 23. Lockup.
3d	Vivienne.	Rue Richelieu, 8. (National library). Lockup.
	Mail.	Rue de la Banque, 8, <i>Central</i> (Mayor's quarters). Lockup.
4th	Bonne Nouvelle.	Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, 23. Lockup.
	Arts et Métiers.	Rue Notre Dame de Nazareth, 60. Lockup.
	Enfants Rouges.	Rue Perrée, <i>Central</i> (Mayor's quarters). Lockup.
5th	Archives.	Rue de Thorigny, 12. Lockup.
	Sainte Avoie.	Rue Vieille du Temple. (National printing office).
6th	St. Merry.	Place Baudoyer, <i>Central</i> (Mayor's quarters). Lockup.
	St. Gervais.	Rue Geoffroy-Lanier, 23. Lockup.
7th	Arsenal.	Quai des Celestins. Lockup.
	Notre Dame.	Quai aux Fleurs, 11.
	Saint Victor.	Rue Cardinal Lemoine, 59. Lockup.
	Jardin des Plantes.	Rue Cuvier, 47. Lockup.
8th	Val de Grâce.	Rue des Feuillantines, 19. Lockup.
	Sorbonne.	Place du Panthéon, <i>Central</i> (Mayor's quarters). Lockup.
9th	Sorbonne (Supplementary).	Rue Domat, 14. Lockup.
	Monnaie.	Rue des Grands Augustins, 19. Lockup.
	Odéon.	Rue Bonaparte, 78, <i>Central</i> (Mayor's quarters). Lockup.
10th	Notre Dame des Champs.	Rue de l'Abbé Grégoire, 37. Lockup.
	St. Germain des Prés.	Rue des Saints Pères, 47. Lockup.
	St. Thomas d'Aquin.	Rue de Verneuil, 35. Lockup.
	Invalides.	Rue de Grenelle, 116, <i>Central</i> (Mayor's quarters). Lockup.
11th	Ecole Militaire.	Avenue de Breteuil, 68. Lockup.
	Gros Caillon.	Rue Amélie, 20. Lockup.
	Champs Elysées.	Palais de l'Industrie. Lockup.
12th	Faubourg du Roule.	Rue la Boétie, 90.
	Madeleine.	Rue d'Anjou, 11, <i>Central</i> (Mayor's quarters). Lockup.
13th	Europe.	Rue Larribe, 7. Lockup.
	St. Georges.	Rue Larochehoucauld, 37. Lockup.
	Chaussée d'Antin.	Rue Gluck. (Opéra).
14th	Faubourg Montmartre.	Rue Drouot, 6, <i>Central</i> (Mayor's quarters). Lockup.
	Rochechouart.	Rue Bochart de Saron, 16. Lockup.
15th	St. Vincent de Paul.	Rue St. Vincent de Paul, 25.
	Porte St. Denis.	Cité Hauteville, 6. Lockup.
	Porte St. Martin.	Rue du Faubourg St. Martin, 72, <i>Central</i> (Mayor's quarters). Lockup.
16th	Hôpital St. Louis.	Quai Jemmapes, 154. Lockup.
	Folie Méricourt.	Rue des Trois Bornes, 30. Lockup.
	St. Ambroise.	Avenue Parmentier, 25. Lockup.
	Roquette.	Place Voltaire, <i>Central</i> (Mayor's quarters). Lockup.
17th	St. Marguerite.	Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine. (Carrefour Montreuil). Lockup.

LIST OF POLICE STATIONS, CITY OF PARIS. — *Continued.*

Districts.	Quarters.	Stations.
12th	Bel Air. Picpus.	Rue du Rendez-Vous, 11. Lockup. Avenue Daumesnil, <i>Central</i> (Mayor's quarters). Lockup.
	Bercy. Quinze-Vingts. Salpêtrière.	Rue de Bercy, 61. Lockup. Boulevard Diderot, 46. Lockup. Boulevard de l'Hôpital, <i>Central</i> (Mayor's quarters). Lockup.
13th	Gare. Maison Blanche. Croulebarbe. Santé.	Passage Ricaut, 1. Lockup. Rue de la Butte-aux-Cailles, 39. Lockup. Avenue des Gobelins, 42. Lockup. Rue de l'Aude, 32. Lockup.
	Montparnasse. Petit-Montrouge.	Rue de la Gaîté, 17. Lockup. Place de Montrouge, <i>Central</i> (Mayor's quarters). Lockup.
15th	Plaisance. Grenelle. Javel. Necker. St. Lambert.	Rue de l'Ouest, 68. Lockup. Rue Violet, 71. Lockup. Rue St. Charles, 135. Lockup. Boulevard Garibaldi, 17. Lockup. Rue Lecourbe, 141, <i>Central</i> (Mayor's quarters). Lockup.
	Auteuil. La Muette.	Rue Jouvenet, 1. Lockup. Avenue Henri Martin, 71, <i>Central</i> (Mayor's quarters). Lockup.
	Porte Dauphine. Des Bassins. Ternes.	Rue Mesnil, 14. Lockup. Rue de Longchamp, 13. Lockup. Boulevard Pèrèire, 154. Lockup.
	Plaine Monceaux. Batignolles.	Boulevard Malesherbes, 134. Lockup. Rue des Batignolles, 18, <i>Central</i> (Mayor's quarters). Lockup.
18th	Epinettes. Grandes Carrières. Clignancourt.	Rue Berzélius, 2. Lockup. Rue Marcadet, 173. Lockup. Place Ste. Euphrasie, <i>Central</i> (Mayor's quarters). Lockup.
	Clignancourt (Supplementary).	Place Dancourt, 4. Lockup.
	Goutte D'Or. La Chapelle. La Villette. Pont de Flandre. Du Combat. Amérique.	Rue Laghouat, 4. Lockup. Rue Pajol, 64. Lockup. Rue de Tanger, 11. Lockup. Rue de Cambrai, 4. Lockup. Rue Pradier, 10. Lockup. Place Armand-Carrel, <i>Central</i> (Mayor's quarters). Lockup.
20th	Belleville. Saint Fargeau.	Abattoirs Généraux de la Villette. Rue Julien Lacroix, 68. Lockup. Place des Pyrénées, <i>Central</i> (Mayor's quarters). Lockup.
	Charonne Père Lachaise. Halles Centrales.	Rue des Haies, 24. Lockup. Rue des Panoyaux, 56 Lockup. Rue Berger, 27.

Prefecture de Police.
Cabinet du Préfet.
By the Chief of the Cabinet. } PARIS, January 9, 1892.

Port au Prince, Haiti. Population, 34,000 (estimated). Population figures from Whittaker's Almanack for 1891.

Police officers, 265, as follows:—

1 Chief Inspector	\$100.00 ¹ per month
2 Assistant-Inspectors	50.00
19 Commissaries	50.00
10 Police Agents	20.00
233 Patrolmen	16.00

No police signal system, use only whistles.

No statistics of arrests.

Police Headquarters, Cathedral market-place, Rue Calvaire.

Stations, Marché Debout.

Croics de Bossales.

Marché St. Louis.

Cemetery.

Rue Bretagne.

Croics Martyrs.

Haiti has a prison in each city and town, and two in Port au Prince, one for males and one for females.

John Stephens Durham, Minister, Resident and Consul-General of the United States to Haiti, Chargé d'affaires to Santo Domingo.

General MURAT LABISSIERE, Chief of Police.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI, *February, 1892.*

Quebec, Canada.

Population, 60,903 (census of 1891). Population figures furnished by Mayor of Quebec.

Police force, 75, as follows:—

1 Chief	\$1200.00 per annum
1 Deputy Chief	900.00
1 Accountant	750.00
2 Detectives	750.00
16 Sergeants	473.00
54 Patrolmen.	

Total arrests in 1890 1074

Total arrests for drunkenness 707

Police Headquarters, 51 Ste. Ursule St.

Frederick M. Ryder, Consul U. S. A.

Lieut.-Col. L. P. VOHL, Chief of Police.

QUEBEC, CANADA.

¹ Value in United States money.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Population 550,000

The Police Brigade numbers 2010 officers and men, divided into 3 battalions of Infantry and 1 regiment of Cavalry.

The chief officer is either a Colonel or Brigadier-General of the army, with a staff composed of 1 Major, 1 Captain-Quartermaster, 1 Captain or Lieutenant Secretary, 1 Doctor 2d class, 2 Doctors 3d class, 4 Doctors 4th class, 1 Pharmacist, 1 Chaplain.

The Staff of each corps is composed of 1 Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding, 1 Major, 1 Captain-Adjutant, 1 1st or 2d Lieutenant-Secretary and 1 1st or 2d Lieutenant-Quartermaster.

Each battalion of Infantry is composed of 5 staff officers, 4 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 8 2d Lieutenants, 4 1st Sergeants, 16 2d Sergeants, 48 Corporals, and 416 men; besides these there is a line staff composed of 1 Adjutant-Sergeant, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 1 Armorer, 1 Bugler.

The Cavalry corps is composed of 5 staff officers, 4 Captains, 8 1st Lieutenants, 8 2d Lieutenants, 4 1st Sergeants, 16 2d Sergeants, 32 Corporals, 8 Buglers, 4 Horseshoers, and 317 men; besides these a line staff of 1 Adjutant-Sergeant, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 1 Armorer, and 1 Saddler.

The Commander-in-Chief when a Brigadier-General draws 996 milreis, and when a Colonel 840 milreis, per month.

	Milreis.
Majors	485 per month
Captains	330
1st Lieutenants	218
2d Lieutenants	206
2d class Doctors	495
3d class Doctors	465
4th class Doctors	330
1st Sergeants	60
2d Sergeants	60
Corporals	54
Soldiers	51
Pharmacist	268
Chaplain	260

The only system of signals (?) is a weekly watchword.

Total arrests in 1890 10,340

For drunkenness 921

Prostitutes are under no special surveillance; when disorderly they are arrested and fined 30 milreis.

The principal jails are the House of Detention and House of Correction, each holding about 500 prisoners.

The principal police station is in Evaristo da Veiga Street, and there are 13 secondary stations and 35 police posts scattered over the city.

Oliver H. Dockery, Consul-General U. S. A.

J. XAVIER DA SILVEIRA, Chief of Police.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, *January, 1892.*

St. John, N. B. Population 50,000

Police force, 46, as follows: —

1 Chief	\$1750.00 per annum
2 Captains	675.00
1 Detective	1.65 per day
8 Sergeants	1.65
33 Patrolmen	1.45
1 Janitor	1.65

Total arrests in 1890 1628

Total arrests for drunkenness 1059

Police Stations: King Street.

Main Street.

Carleton.

Penitentiary at Dorchester accommodates 300 prisoners, and is for the use of the three provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

W. WALKER CLARK, Chief of Police.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

St. Petersburg, Russia. Population about 1,000,000

Total strength of the Police force, 2165, as follows: —

4 Police Masters	\$2500.00 ¹ per annum
126 Inspectors	700.00 to 1500.00
335 Sergeants	300.00 to 400.00
1700 Patrolmen	160.00 to 220.00

No police signal system other than whistles.

There are 70 licensed houses of prostitution in the city.

Total arrests in 1890 76,002

Arrests for drunkenness 42,546

¹ Valuation in American currency.

228 FOREIGN POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND PRISONS.

Police Headquarters, No. 2 Gorokhovaia Street.
John M. Crawford, Consul-General U. S. A.

GRESSER, Chief of Police.

ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA, *February*, 1892.

Stockholm, Sweden. Population 243,500
(Population figures from Whittaker's Almanack for 1891.)
Police force, 529, as follows : —

	Crown.	
1 Chief	9000	per annum
1 Police Judge	6000	
1 Police Intendant	5500	
1 Secretary	2400	
1 Keeper of accounts	2600	
4 Notaries	each 2400	
2 Clerks	2400	
3 Clerks	2000	
1 Clerk	1500	
1 Store-house keeper	2500	
1 Commissary of Detective Force	1900	
2 Commissaries of Police	each 3000	
1 Commissary of Police (central quarter)	3400	
1 Chief (Supervisor of Prostitutes)	1500	
9 District Commissaries	each 3000	
1 Captain	2000	
11 Sergeants	each 1800	
19 Sergeants	1600	
10 Sergeants	1400	
28 Inspector Constables	1400	
15 Constables	1400	
124 Constables	1200	
165 Constables	1100	
82 Constables	1000	
36 Extra Constables	600	
4 Extra Constables	500	
3 Janitors	1000	
2 Officers in attendance	1000	

A telegraph system is in use.

Total arrests in 1890 16,280

Total arrests for drunkenness 8893

Police Headquarters, 4 Myntgatan.

Detective Division, 4 Myntgatan.
 Central Division, 5 Myntgatan.
 Station for Prostitutes, 3 Tradgordsgatan.
 Police Station 1. 19 Skargardsgatan.

2. 56 Hornsgatan.
3. 709 Parmmataregatan.
4. 52 Clarabergsgatan.
5. 36 Kammakaregatan.
6. 16 Smolandsgatan.
7. 25 Sibyllegatan.
8. 9011 Tjarhofsgatan.
9. 50 Dobelnskatan.

Djurgardens police station, 20 Djurgardsslatten.

PRISONS OF SWEDEN.

	CELLS.	
	Light.	Dark.
City of Stockholm	147	20
Government prison in Longholmen	200	3
Norrmalm	24	0
Norrtelje	16	0
Eskilstuna	22	0
Norrköping	36	0
Kisa	6	0
Vestervik	54	0
Karlshamn	32	0
Engelholm	8	0
Ystad	54	0
Landskrona	32	0
Varberg	24	0
Kungsbacka	12	0
Uddevalla	34	0
Svanesund	6	0
Hudiksvall	24	0
Sundsvall	53	0
Lycksele	4	0
Skellefteo	7	0
Haparanda	16	0
Pajala	12	0
State prison in Stockholm	90	3
Upsala	66	5
Nyköping	46	0
Linköping	102	3
Jönköping	90	5
Vexio	90	3
Kalmar	102	5
Visby	34	0
Karlkrona	90	5
Kristianstad	90	3

PRISONS OF SWEDEN. — *Continued.*

	CELLS.	
	Light.	Dark.
State Prison in Malmö	102	5
Halmstad	34	0
Göteborg	102	5
Venersborg	90	5
Mariestad	96	6
Karlstad	78	3
Örebro	90	5
Vesterås	66	5
Falun	66	3
Gefle	93	3
Hernösand	54	2
Östersund	34	0
Umeå	24	0
Luleå	17	0
Temporary prison Bollnäs	16	0
Total	2585	97

William W. Thomas, Jr., U. S. Minister to Sweden and Norway.

SEMMY RUBENSON, Chief of Police.

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

Toronto, Canada. Population 188,914

Police force, 285, as follows:—

1 Chief Constable	\$3000.00	per annum
1 Deputy Chief Constable	1900.00	
8 Inspectors	1200.00	
15 Sergeants	1000.00	
12 Patrol Sergeants	2.25	per day
6 Detectives	1000.00	per annum
841 1st class Constables	2.00	per day
72 2d class Constables	1.75	
64 3d class Constables	1.50	
22 4th class Constables	1.30	

The Gamewell System is used. Very satisfactory.

Total arrests in 1890 11,194

Total arrests for drunkenness 5023

Police Headquarters, Court Street.

Station 1. Court Street.

2. Agnes Street.

3. St. Andrew's Market.

- Station 4. Wilton Avenue.
- 5. Yonge Street.
- 6. Queen Street.
- 7. Now being built.

H. GASSETT, Chief Constable.

TORONTO, CANADA.

Vienna, Austria-Hungary. Population, December 31, 1890, 1,391,972.

Police force, 3104, as follows:—

Executive Department.

To be eligible to serve in this department, a person must be a university graduate, take three theoretical state examinations, as well as judicial studies, and a political examination. This department consists of

	Florins per annum.
1 President	9000
1 Court Counselor	5000 to 7000
3 Superior Police Counselors	3600 to 4400
24 Police Counselors	2700 to 3100
40 Chief Commissioners	2000 to 2400
75 Commissioners	1600 to 1800
50 Executives	1300 to 1400
18 Executive practitioners	500 to 600

Chancery Officials.

Division of records, keeping of registers, etc. Besides being otherwise qualified, a person, to secure appointment in this department, must have served twelve years in the army, eight of which as a non-commissioned officer.

	Florins per annum.
1 Director	2000 to 2400
5 Assistant Directors	1600 to 1800
60 Officials	1300 to 1400
90 Clerks	9001 to 100

Police Department.

1 Chief of Police (Commanding officer)	3600 to 4400
4 Superior Inspectors	2000 to 2400
11 District Inspectors	1600 to 1800
22 Quarter Inspectors	900 to 1400
228 Inspectors } 100 of which	675 to 750
2470 Policemen } are mounted	450 to 525

232 FOREIGN POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND PRISONS.

The Inspectors and Policemen receive, besides their salaries, their uniforms and full equipment; half of these men, who are married, get an increase of salary, for active service, of 100 florins per annum; the single men are garrisoned.

The Chief of Police and the superior Inspectors receive yearly the sum of 150 florins, as a sum of acquittance.

The District and Quarter Inspectors receive 100 florins. Nine of these officials are mounted.

Medical Department.

	Florins per annum.
1 Chief Physician	2000 to 2400
23 District Physicians	1300 to 1800
12 Sanitary Assistants	500 to 600
1 Midwife, round sum	195

Police Agents.

Detectives, Assistants, Telegraph Operators, etc.	
60 Inspectors	775 to 850
24 Beadles	475 to 600
480 Agents	550 to 625
	Florins per day.
80 Day Clerks	1 to 2

Officers other than civil, such as policemen, agents, and inspectors, receive, in addition to the above mentioned salaries, the following sums for length of service:—

	Florins.
After 10 years' service	40
After 15 years' service	55
After 20 years' service	70
After 25 years' service	85
After 30 years' service	100
After 35 years' service	115
After 40 years' service	130

Have a telegraph and telephone system consisting of 150 telegraph and 35 telephone stations with 268 street signals.

Arrests in 1890:—	
Crimes and misdemeanors	16,317
Disturbing the peace	11,153
Drunkenness	6081
Lewd and disorderly conduct	2603
Against police regulations	11,183
Tramps, vagabonds, etc.	24,608
Total	71,945

Police Headquarters, First community district, Schotten Ring
No. 11.

Vienna is divided into 22 police districts in each of which there
is a government police commissioner.

FRANZ FREIHERR VON KRAUSS, President of Police.
VIENNA, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, *December, 1891.*

TABLE E.

For explanation of this Table see Table D, page 163.

	Column I.	Column II.	Column III.	Column IV.
Amsterdam, Holland.....	1.81	2.36	.55	1.29
Brussels, Belgium.....	2.10	5.85	.21	1.23
Calcutta, India.....	4.18	6.57	.28	1.82
Constantinople, Turkey.....	.10	.30	.17	.005
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	1.56	4.46	.33	1.40
Dublin, Ireland.....	3.27	7.73	.59	4.55
Geneva, Switzerland.....	3.91	5.33	.26	1.37
Glasgow, Scotland.....	1.98	8.38	.38	3.19
Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	1.11	3.06	.43	1.32
Havana, Cuba.....	6.72	5.55	.12	.68
Kingston, Jamaica.....	3.76	8.00	.02	.15
London, England.....	2.84	1.47	.38	.55
Melbourne, Australia.....	1.52	4.93	.45	2.21
Mexico, Mexico.....	5.19	10.20	.60	6.12
Montreal, Canada.....	1.56	3.79	.32	1.20
Morelia, Mexico.....	7.13	38.41	.61	28.35
Oaxaca, Mexico.....	9.67	16.64	.46	7.65
Ottawa, Canada.....	.82	2.29	.53	1.22
Paris, France.....	3.05	4.13	.28	1.14
Port au Prince, Haiti.....	5.30	—	—	—
Quebec, Canada.....	1.20	1.72	.66	1.13
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.....	3.65	1.88	.09	.02
St. John, New Brunswick.....	.92	3.26	.65	2.12
St. Petersburg, Russia.....	2.16	7.60	.56	4.26
Stockholm, Sweden.....	2.28	6.91	.54	3.78
Toronto, Canada.....	1.51	5.93	.45	2.71
Vienna, Austria.....	2.23	5.17	.08	.44

PART V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FACTORY INSPECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

New York. First District, 6115 manufacturing establishments, Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond.

Second District, about 11,000 manufacturing establishments, New York city south of 23d Street.

Third District, about 4500 manufacturing establishments, Counties of Westchester, Rockland, Orange, Putnam, Dutchess, Ulster, Greene, Sullivan, Columbia, and New York county north of 23d Street.

Fourth District, 4867 manufacturing establishments, Counties of Albany, Rensselaer, Schenectady, Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Hamilton, Fulton, Essex, Montgomery, and Schoharie.

Fifth District, 6454 manufacturing establishments, Counties of Jefferson, Franklin, Lewis, Clinton, Herkimer, St. Lawrence, Oneida, Oswego, Madison, and Onondaga.

Sixth District, 3801 manufacturing establishments, Counties of Delaware, Otsego, Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Tioga, Tompkins, Schuyler, and Chemung.

Seventh District, 3301 manufacturing establishments, Counties of Cayuga, Wayne, Seneca, Monroe, Livingston, Ontario, Yates, and Steuben.

Eighth District, 5312 manufacturing establishments, Counties of Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Wyoming, Allegany, Erie, and Cattaraugus.

Roster of Inspectors : —

James Connolly, Factory Inspector, Capitol, Albany, \$2000 per annum.

John Franey, Assistant Factory Inspector, Capitol, Albany, \$1500 per annum.

Deputy Factory Inspectors, \$1000 per annum.

John Jordan, 163 High Street, Brooklyn, First District.
 Geo. A. McKay, 318 East Third Street, New York, Second District.

Hiram Blanchard, 718 John Street, Peekskill, Third District.

James P. Hooley, 257 Ninth Street, Troy, Fourth District.

Leonard Drake, 507 Bleeker Street, Utica, Fifth District.

Johnson Beers, 317 East Water Street, Elmira, Sixth District.

Geo. Schaubert, 230 Lake Avenue, Rochester, Seventh District.

Francis U. Coe, 92 Nineteenth Street, Buffalo, Eight District.

Mrs. Eliza A. Carroll, 378 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, First District.

Miss Margaret Finn, 40 Marion Street, New York, Second District.

Mrs. Sophie Rauch, 9 Third Avenue, New York, Second District.

Miss Electa R. Lockwood, New Bedford, Third District.

Miss Bertha L. Aschoff, 273 Elm Street, Albany, Fourth District.

Miss Annie Campbell, 26 Clark Street, Binghamton, Sixth District.

Number of casualties reported to New York State Factory Inspectors from January 1, 1890, to November 29, 1890, 687.

Pennsylvania. Chief Inspector, Robert Watchorn, Harrisburg, \$1500 per annum.

Deputy Factory Inspectors, \$1000 per annum : —

Mrs. M. B. McEnery, 2244 Van Belt Street, Philadelphia.

M. N. Baker, 195 Arch Street, Allegheny, Pa.

Mary A. O'Reilly, 2723 Reese Street, Philadelphia.

Geo. J. McCrane, 2572 Collins Street, Philadelphia.

Benjamin F. Castles, Harrisburg.

Mary Wagner, Harrisburg.

Missouri. The position of Factory Inspector is one of recent creation, the law creating the position and providing for the salary of Factory Inspector having been passed less than three years ago. The State Factory Inspector is appointed by the Labor Commissioners, and holds office two years at a salary of \$1500 per year. One or two assistants are appointed by the Labor Commissioners for special duties, at such rates as may be agreed upon for brief periods. At the present time there is only one Factory Inspector, namely : —

Hugh T. McMurtry, Room 25, No. 108 North Fourth Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

Massachusetts. Chief of Massachusetts District Police, Rufus R. Wade, Boston, \$2000 per annum.

The State of Massachusetts has what is called the "Massachusetts district police," part of the officers of which are appointed to inspect factories and public buildings, while the others do regular detective duty throughout the state, all being under the direction of one chief, and it is believed that this is the only state in the Union that maintains a permanent force of skilled detectives. A summary of their work for the year 1891 will be found at the close of this article.

INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
SALARY \$1500 PER ANNUM.

JOHN T. WHITE	Northern District	Arlington.
JOS. M. DYSON	Middle District	Worcester.
SAML. C. HUNT	Eastern District	Salem.
JOHN R. MURPHY	Suffolk & So. Eastern Dist.	Lowell.
EDWIN Y. BROWN	Suffolk & So. Eastern Dist.	East Boston.
JOS. A. MOORE	Suffolk District	Rosindale.
HENRY A. DEXTER	Southern District	Fall River.
WARREN S. BUXTON	Western District	Springfield.
ANSEL J. CHENEY	Eastern District	Beverly.
FREDK. W. MERRIAM	Berkshire & Franklin Cos.	North Adams.
ISAAC S. MULLEN	Suffolk District	Boston.
JOSEPH HALSTRICK	Suffolk District	Boston.
DANL. W. HAMMOND	Eastern District	Haverhill.
JOHN L. KNIGHT	Western District	Springfield.
EVERETT D. ELDRIDGE	Northern District	Malden.
JAMES R. HOWES	Berkshire & Franklin Cos.	North Adams.
FRANK MCGRAW	Southern District	Fall River.
HENRY J. BARDWELL	Suffolk District	Boston.
JOHN J. SHREHAN	Eastern District	Salem.
HENRY SPLAINE	Middle District	Boston.
PAUL HANNAGAN	Eastern District	Lawrence.
MISS MARY E. HALLEY ¹	Special Duty	Lawrence.
MRS. FANNY B. AMES ¹	Special Duty	Boston.
JOHN E. GRIFFIN	Special Duty	Boston.
WM. R. BYRNE	Special Duty	Boston.

DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT, SALARY \$1500.

JOSIAH A. BEAN	Northern District	Natick.
JOPHANUS H. WHITNEY	Northern District	Medford.
JOSEPH E. SHAW	Eastern District	Lynn.

¹ Salary \$1000 per annum.

MOULTON BATCHELDER	Eastern District	Lawrence.
GEORGE C. PRATT	South Eastern District	N. Abington.
GEORGE F. SEAVER	Southern District	Taunton.
DAVID H. HAYTER	Middle District	Worcester.
F. E. EMERY	Middle District	Gardner.
MOSES H. PEASE	Western District	Lee.
BENSON MURYAN	North Western District	Northampton.
F. A. RHOADES	Suffolk District	Malden.
W. H. PROCTOR	Special Duty	Swampscott.

One officer yet remains to be appointed in the Middle District.

During the year 1891 there were 489 arrests made by the Detectives of the Massachusetts District Police, classified as follows:—

Abortion	1
Adultery	18
Arson	6
Assault, simple	7
Assault and battery	28
Assault with a dangerous weapon	3
Attempt to rape	1
Attempt to murder	1
Bastardy	1
Blackmail	1
Burglary	7
Breaking and entering	29
Burning	2
Capias	6
Cruelty to animals	15
Concealing mortgaged property	3
Defrauding hotel keeper	6
Disturbing the peace	52
Embezzlement	13
Escaped prisoner	6
Evading railroad fare	1
Forgery	3
Fugitive from justice	2
Incendiarism	8
Illegal gaming	8
Insanity	3
Keeping disorderly house	9
Larceny	70
Larceny from person	3
Larceny from building	14

Lewdness	7
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	5
Larceny of team	7
Manslaughter	1
Murder	3
Mixing poison with food	1
Malicious mischief	7
Non-support of child	2
Non-support of family	4
Obtaining money by false pretense	2
Peddling without license	3
Perjury	3
Polygamy	3
Prize fighting	3
Receiving stolen goods	2
Rape	2
Robbery	6
Selling mortgaged property	1
Selling adulterated milk	1
Stubborn child	5
Stealing a ride	1
Transfer of prisoners	22
Vagrancy	12
Violation of the fish law	19
Violation of the liquor law	34
Violation of burial law	1
Violation of labor law	2
Violation of Sunday law	2
Violation of election law	1

WORK OF THE DETECTIVES IN DETAIL.

Essex County.

Officers, Moulton Batchelder, and Joseph E. Shaw.

Total number of cases investigated, 109; total number of arrests, 79; value of property recovered, \$1309.35.

Among the most important cases investigated are the following:—

George W. Trefethen. Crime, incendiary. Case now pending.

John D. Harriman, *alias* John Hall, *alias* Levi Blanchard. Crime, burglary. Found guilty; sentenced to four years in state prison.

John McGovern, *alias* John Hanson. Crime, burglary (two counts). Found guilty, sentenced to seven years in state prison.

Cornelius Shea, *alias* Frank Wyman, *alias* James Lyons, *alias* Clines. Crime, larceny of team. Found guilty; sentenced to two years in house of correction. Shea is a notorious horse thief.

Frederick Chapleau. Crime, burglary. Found guilty; sentenced to four years in state prison.

Frank Sweeny. Crime, burglary. Found guilty; sentenced to four years in state prison.

Francis Bartlett. Crime, lewd cohabitation. Found guilty; sentenced to two years in house of correction.

David Roach. Crime, lewd cohabitation. Found guilty; sentenced to two years in house of correction.

Hannah Taylor. Crime, lewd cohabitation. Found guilty; sentenced to twenty months in house of correction.

William Conners. Crime, larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to ten months in house of correction.

Edward H. Myrick. Crime, perjury. Case now pending.

William Dawson. Crime, burning building. Awaiting trial.

Allen O'Brien. Crime, obtaining goods by false pretenses. Found guilty; sentenced to six months in house of correction.

George A. Andrews. Crime, burning building. Found guilty; awaiting sentence.

Edward Whalen. Crime, larceny (three counts). Case now pending. Whalen is at the present time serving a sentence in New Jersey.

John Hartnett. Crime, larceny. Case now pending.

John Gibney. Crime, larceny. Case now pending.

Charles H. Willard, *alias* Charles Duncan, *alias* Charles Mason, *alias* Charles Allen. Crime, felonious assault with intent to escape. Found guilty; sentenced to three years in state prison. Willard was brought back from the State of Maryland on requisition. He has served a sentence of three years in Sing Sing prison, N. Y., also a sentence of five years in Maryland state prison.

Thomas W. Flynn. Crimes, burglary (three counts) and escape. Found guilty; sentenced to six years in State Prison. Flynn was brought back from the State of Maine.

Levi S. Page. Crime, obtaining money by false pretenses. Found guilty; restitution made, case placed on file.

Timothy Quinn, *alias* John Mullen, *alias* John O'Brien. Crime, larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to six months in house of correction.

Berkshire and Hampden Counties.

Officer, Moses H. Pease.

Total number of cases investigated, 101; total number of arrests, 79; value of property recovered, \$290.00.

Among the most important cases investigated are the following:—

Edward Brennan. Crime, larceny from buildings. Found guilty; sentenced to one year in jail.

Louis Sawyer. Crime, prize-fighting. Found guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of \$100.

Patrick O'Neil. Crime, prize-fighting. Found guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of \$100.

James McCarty. Crime, attempt to rape. Case now pending.

Fred. W. Baker. Crime, adultery. Defaulted.

Edith Stickles. Crime, adultery. Defaulted.

Nelson Van Hosen. Crime, adultery. Awaiting trial.

William Coy. Crime, murder. Awaiting trial.

George N. Kelly. Crime, murder. Discharged by court.

James Cushing. Crime, larceny. Awaiting trial.

Maurice Murphy. Crime, larceny of team. Turned over to Connecticut officers.

Welcome Arnold. Crime, larceny of team. Turned over to Connecticut officers.

George W. Hart. Crime, larceny. Turned over to Connecticut officers.

Franklin and Hampshire Counties.

Officer, Benson Munyan.

Total number of cases investigated, 138; total number of arrests, 53; value of property recovered, \$500.

Among the most important cases investigated are the following:—

James H. Haley. Crime, assault with a dangerous weapon. Indicted and defaulted.

Thomas Conlin. Crime, burglary. Found guilty; sentenced to three years in house of correction.

Michael Griffin. Crime, burglary. Found guilty; sentenced to two years in house of correction.

Herbert M. Blanchard. Crime, polygamy. Found guilty; sentenced to three years in state prison.

Benjamin Wilson. Crime, burglary. Awaiting trial.

William O'Neil. Crime, prize-fighting. Found guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of \$300.

Suffolk County.

Officer, Frederick A. Rhoades, detailed for duty at headquarters.

Total number of cases investigated, 35; total number of arrests, 28; value of property recovered, \$265.00.

The most important cases investigated were the following:—

Pearl I. Le Court. Crime, mixing poison with food. Found guilty; sentenced to five years in the woman's prison.

Elmer M. Galloway. Crime, larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

Barnstable, Bristol, Nantucket, and Dukes Counties.

Officer, George F. Seaver.

Total number of cases investigated, 68; total number of arrests, 22; value of property recovered, \$950.00.

Among the most important cases investigated are the following:—

Charles Tighe. Crime, murder. Found guilty of manslaughter; sentenced to seven years in state prison.

Willard F. Woodward. Crime, attempt to murder. Awaiting trial.

Norfolk and Plymouth Counties.

Officer, George C. Pratt.

Total number of cases investigated, 77; total number of arrests, 33; value of property recovered, \$800.00.

Among the most important cases investigated are the following:—

Dennis H. Kelty. Crime, breaking and entering. Found guilty; sentenced to five years in state prison. Kelty has served a previous sentence in state prison.

Daniel W. Crowley. Crime, breaking and entering. Found guilty; sentenced to two years in house of correction.

William Prince. Crime, breaking and entering. Found guilty; exceptions taken to supreme court. Prince has served several sentences.

William H. Barry. Crime, perjury. Awaiting trial.

Thomas Flynn. Crime, breaking and entering (two counts). Found guilty; sentenced to four years in state prison.

William F. Ferri. Crime, breaking and entering. Found guilty; sentenced to two years in house of correction.

Michael Fitzgerald. Crime, breaking and entering. Found guilty; sentenced to two years in house of correction.

William H. Barry. Crime, breaking and entering. Found guilty; exceptions taken to supreme court.

Lester Stearns. Crime, larceny. Found guilty; case placed on file.

James Ford. Crime, larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to pay a fine.

Felix Stewart. Crime, manslaughter. Discharged by court on the grounds of justification.

John Whitcomb. Crime, larceny from building. Found guilty; died in jail while awaiting sentence.

Edward Clark. Crime, assault (two counts). Found guilty; sentenced to one year in house of correction.

John Walsh, John Gomley, John Galegher, John Henry, and Michael Henry were arrested for a case of white-cap assault at Medway. They were indicted and tried, three were found guilty, and the jury disagreed in regard to the other two. Exceptions were taken to the supreme court.

Middlesex County.

Officers, Josiah A. Bean and Jophanus H. Whitney.

Total number of cases investigated, 302; total number of arrests, 157; value of property recovered, \$902.50.

Among the most important cases investigated are the following:—

Thomas F. Wallace. Crime, rape. Found guilty; sentenced to ten years in state prison.

John Ryan. Crime, larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to three months in house of correction.

Julius H. Jones. Crime, defrauding. Found guilty; sentenced to three months in house of correction.

Timothy Haggerty. Crime, lewdness. Found guilty; sentenced to three months in house of correction.

James Wheeler. Crime, larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to three months in house of correction.

Daniel Linnehan. Crime, disturbing the peace and assault. Found guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of \$100.

John Connelly. Crime, disturbing the peace and assault. Found guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of \$100.

James McGlynn. Crime, assault and battery. Found guilty; sentenced to three months in house of correction.

Matthew McCarty, *alias* Rice. Crime larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to three months in house of correction.

Timothy F. Collins. Crime, extorting money. Awaiting trial.

Daisy Scott. Crime, larceny. Found guilty. Sentenced to one year in house of correction.

Timothy Moylen. Crime, larceny of team. Found guilty; sentenced to four months in house of correction.

William Loker. Crime, larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to five months in house of correction.

Charles G. Ames. Crime, incendiary. Awaiting trial.

Joseph Platt. Crime, robbery. Found guilty; sentenced to six years in state prison.

George W. Riley. Crime, breaking and entering. Found guilty; sentenced to Massachusetts Reformatory.

James H. Barry. Crime, breaking and entering and larceny (seven counts). Found guilty; sentenced to seven years in state prison.

Frank A. Miller. Crime, larceny (two counts). Found guilty; sentenced to Massachusetts Reformatory.

Michael Cronin. Crime, larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to six months in house of correction.

George Burnham, *alias* George E. Gale. Crime, larceny from building. Found guilty; sentenced to three years and six months in state prison.

Frank E. Hutchinson, *alias* Frank Hutchings. Crime, larceny from building. Awaiting trial.

Charles Phillips. Crime, larceny from building (two counts). Found guilty; owners acknowledged satisfaction; sentenced to pay a fine of \$25.

Lester W. Forbes, *alias* George Leonard. Crime, embezzlement. Found guilty; sentenced to Massachusetts Reformatory. Forbes is wanted for horse stealing at Brockton.

Felix Maffes. Crime, larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of \$50.

Carmine Ferulla. Crime, larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of \$50.

William Harkes. Crime, seduction. Turned over to Connecticut officers.

Louis Townshend. Crime, larceny from building. Found guilty; sentenced to one year in house of correction.

George B. Willett. Crimes, embezzlement and larceny from building (three counts). Found guilty; sentenced to four years in state prison.

Worcester County.

Officer, David H. Hayter.

Total number of cases investigated, 61; total number of arrests, 19; value of property recovered, \$607.50.

Among the most important cases investigated are the following:—

Henry N. Stone. Crime, subornation of perjury. Found guilty; sentenced to three years in state prison.

George A. Pearson. Crime, embezzlement. Found guilty; sentenced to one year in house of correction.

Philip Holing. Crime, breaking and entering. Found guilty; sentenced to two years in house of correction.

Fred. O. H. Bowen, *alias* Fred Sweet. Crime, breaking and entering and larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to five years in state prison.

Robert A. Stanton. Crime, embezzlement. Found guilty; sentenced to Massachusetts Reformatory.

Richard H. Mansur. Crime, abortion. Case placed on file. Mansur married the complainant.

Henry A. Sawyer, *alias* Henry Murray. Crime, breaking and entering. Found guilty; sentenced to seven years in state prison.

Catherine E. Wallace, *alias* Kate Murray. Crime, breaking and entering. Found guilty; sentenced to three years in house of correction.

Edwin S. Beecher. Crime, rape. Found guilty; sentenced to seven years in state prison.

Patrick Hines. Crime, breaking and entering. Found guilty; sentenced to Massachusetts Reformatory.

Frank Howard, *alias* Fred Clark, *alias* H. B. Kline. Crime, larceny of team. Found guilty; sentenced to three years in state prison.

James M. Bradley, *alias* William M. Williams, *alias* Walter L. Maitland. Crime, burglary. Found guilty; sentenced to five years in state prison. Bradley is an old offender, and has served a previous sentence in state prison for burglary.

William C. Salkins. Crime, polygamy. Found guilty; sentenced to two years in house of correction.

Benjamin T. Melzard. Crime, breaking and entering. Found guilty; sentenced to eighteen months in house of correction.

Morton E. Lesuer. Crime, adultery. Found guilty; sentenced to three years in state prison.

Officer William H. Proctor is detailed for service under the direction of the Commissioners on Inland Fisheries, and whose special duty is to enforce the fish and game laws.

Ohio. Department of Inspection of Workshop and Factories:—

This department consists of one Chief Inspector and three District Inspectors.

Wm. Z. MacDonald, Columbus, Chief Inspector, salary, \$1500 per annum.

Evan H. Davis, First District . . . \$1000 and expenses

John H. Ellis, Second District . . . 1000

James A. Armstrong, Third District . 1000

It is expected that this department will soon be increased both in compensation and numbers.

Tennessee. In this state there are no regularly appointed Factory Inspectors, but it is made the duty of the Commissioner of Labor to inspect all the mines and factories in the state. This is the first year that the law has been in use here, and it is expected that the next session of the Legislature will make better provisions for the inspection of the factories of the state.

Geo. W. Ford, Commissioner of Labor and Inspector of Mines, Nashville, Tenn.

LAWS OF 1891, CHAPTER 157, PASSED MARCH 21, 1891. APPROVED MARCH 23, 1891.

An Act to Create a Bureau of Labor Statistics, and to Provide for the Inspection of Mines.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee,* That there shall be established a department to be styled, "The Bureau of Labor and Mining Statistics," it shall be under the control of an officer, who shall be known as the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Mines. He shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office for the term of two years, or until his successor is appointed and qualified. He shall have his office at the Capitol. . . .

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the duties of the Commissioner shall be to collect, assort, arrange, and present in annual report, to the Governor, and for general distribution to those who may apply, and to the General Assembly when in session, statistics and details relating to all departments of Labor and Mines in

the state, especially in relation to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, and sanitary condition of the laboring classes, and to the permanent prosperity of the productive industries of the state, together with all the expenditures of his office, and the purposes for which said expenditures were incurred.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Commissioner shall give his whole time to the duties of his office, and shall inspect all mines and collieries that are being worked, once every three months, and it shall be lawful for him to enter and inspect and examine any mine in this state, and the works and machinery either inside or out of any mines, collieries, mills, or factories where human life is to be protected, and to see that the provisions of this act are enforced, and obeyed at all times, either by night or by day, where it is reasonably within the power of human skill to do so, the owners or agents of said mines, collieries, mills, or factories are hereby required to furnish the means necessary to facilitate such entry and inspections, and the Commissioner shall make a record of said inspections with all the material facts connected with the case.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the person or persons having charge of any mine, colliery, mill, or factory, where any loss of life shall occur by accident connected with the working of such mine, colliery, mill, or factory, either by explosion or any other accident whereby any serious accident should occur to any employee working in or about said mines, mills, or factories, such person or persons shall forthwith give notice to the Commissioner; and should death result from such accident, the person or persons in charge, having charge of the said works, shall at once notify the coroner of the county wherein the loss of life occurred, and the coroner shall hold an inquest upon the body or bodies whose death has been caused thereby, and inquire into the cause thereof, and return a copy of the verdict to the Commissioner, with all the testimony in the case; and upon the receipt of these facts from the coroner the Commissioner shall, without delay, investigate the matter, and take such steps to prevent a recurrence of the accident as provided for by the provision of this act, and that any person or persons having charge of any mines, colliery, mill, or factory where any accident occurs causing the loss of human life, failing to give notice as herein prescribed, upon conviction of the same, shall be subjected to a fine of not less than two hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, subject to the discretion of the court trying the case, and all cost accruing thereon.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the expense of this department shall in no case exceed \$4000 per annum.

Connecticut. There is but one Inspector in this state, salary \$1500 per annum.

William S. Simmons, Inspector of Factories, Hartford, Conn.

Maine. The Deputy Commissioner of Labor in this state is R. F. Chalk, Augusta.

Salary \$1000 per annum and \$500 for expenses.

Minnesota. In this state there is no factory inspection in the meaning of that word as used in Massachusetts. Labor legislation of every kind is of an imperfect nature. There are three deputies, and the law authorizes them to visit and inspect factories and report the facts thus secured to the legislature. There are no laws to be enforced and no authority to compel any added safeguards to machinery, etc.

It is expected to obtain in the near future a good factory inspection law.

Salary of Deputy is \$1000 per annum and expenses.

L. G. Powers, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, St. Paul, Minn.

Canada. The Inspectors of Factories are located as follows : —

Province of Ontario.

Western District, Robert Barber, Toronto.

Central District, Jas. R. Brese, Toronto.

Eastern District, O. A. Rocque, Orleans.

Salary each \$1000 per annum.

It is expected that the salary will be increased to \$1200 in January, 1892.

Province of Quebec, salary \$1000.

James Mitchell, Montreal.

Mr. Louis Guejon, Montreal.

Charles T. Coté, Quebec.

Dr. D. Brochée, Quebec.

Sanitary Physician's salary \$250.

HOW FORFEITED LIQUORS ARE DISPOSED OF IN THE
STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Extract from Chief Wade's Report.

It may not be irrelevant for me to state in detail what is done with the liquors declared by the courts to be forfeited to the Commonwealth and delivered by the proper officers to this department. The cellar of the Commonwealth building is used as a temporary storehouse. Its capacity is often severely tested. An inventory shows a more or less greater number of casks and barrels, demijohns, jugs, and bottles, filled with condemned liquors. Other so-called "vessels" are decanters and glass bottles from drug stores, with pails, cans, and other tin utensils, pitchers and almost everything that can be made to hold liquors, and conceal it also.

This property has come from all sections of the Commonwealth, and is the result of seizures from all sorts of premises, — from the underground kitchen to the gaudy saloon. It was the practice before the district police was established to have all seized, catalogued, advertised, and sold at auction to the highest bidder. This was substantially involving the State in the business of liquor selling, and seemed to be not only the least profitable, but upon the whole the most unsatisfactory, way of disposing of the forfeited liquors. I have adopted another plan, which so far has produced the best results.

When hard liquors are now received they are all mixed together and poured into barrels or other large vessels. This destroys the distinctive qualities of each liquor, and produces a compound in comparison with which "all sorts" or the drainings of the tumblers in the vilest gin mills would be a delightful concoction. When a suitable quantity of this has accumulated, the United States collector of internal revenue is notified, and he sends an officer to gauge the liquors and certify to the proof and the amount. The officer also sees personally to its delivery to the distillery where it has been sold. After the distinctive character of the liquor has been destroyed in the manner indicated, the distiller causes it to be so handled that it becomes the alcohol of commerce.

The purchaser pays for it at the highest market price in proportion to the amount of alcohol which it contains, as shown by the internal revenue officer's certificate. The average has been found to be ninety-six per cent. per gallon.

Wines are disposed of in the same way and with equally satisfactory results. When any liquors are received which seem to be of a better than average grade, they are analyzed by a competent chemist, and, if found to be good enough, which seldom happens, they are sold to the hospitals and for strictly medicinal uses.

The lager beer and ale received is also subjected to the same treatment, and in lots of forty or fifty barrels sold to manufacturers of vinegar. Porter cannot be utilized at all, and it is poured into the sewer.

The lager beer bottles and cases, and the casks, barrels, kegs, and other vessels are sold for what they will bring. No liquor or packages are sold to the parties from whom they are seized under any circumstances. Complete records are made and preserved of every transaction, from the time of the seizure of the liquor to its final disposition under the law, and it would seem to be impossible for any improper use to be made of it. Amount of forfeited liquors from December 1, 1890, to December 1, 1891:—

Number of seizures, 2,355.

Spirituous, 3,926 gallons, 1 pint, 1½ gills.

Malt, 17,060 gallons, 2 quarts, 1 pint, 2½ gills.

PROBATION OFFICERS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Salary, \$1000 per annum.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.	OFFICER.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Boston.	Edward H. Savage.	14 Beacon St., Boston.
Brighton.	Henry P. Kennedy.	Brighton.
Charlestown.	Nathaniel Leonard.	Charlestown.
Dorchester.	Alvin I. Phillips.	Freeman St., Dorchester.
East Boston.	Calvin A. Littlefield.	34 Princeton St., East Boston.
Roxbury.	William A. Blossom.	26 Cedar St., Roxbury.
South Boston.	George N. Parker.	437 Fourth St., South Boston.
West Roxbury.	Daniel M. Hammond.	Court Room, Jamaica Plain.

Police Courts:—

Brockton.	Thomas Drohan.	Brockton.
Brookline.	Henry M. Williams.	Brookline.
Chelsea.	Ebes Hutchinson, Jr.	Chelsea.
Chicopee.	Frank H. Morton.	Chicopee Falls.
Fitchburg.	Wylon G. Hayes.	Fitchburg.

POLICE COURTS.	OFFICER.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Gloucester.	Epes Davis.	Gloucester.
Haverhill.	William A. Ordway.	Haverhill.
Holyoke.	Edward M. Bolton.	Holyoke.
Lawrence.	Clinton P. Vose.	Lawrence.
Lee.	John Stalman.	Lee.
Lowell.	Woodbridge W. Tuttle.	Lowell.
Lynn.	Fred. A. Frazier.	Lynn.
Marlborough.	Alexander C. Moffitt.	Marlborough.
Newburyport.	John Burke.	Newburyport.
Newton.	Martin C. Laffie.	Newton.
Somerville.	William D. Hayden.	Somerville.
Springfield.	George H. Clark.	Springfield.
Williamstown.	George H. Prindle.	Williamstown.
DISTRICT COURTS.		
Barnstable : —		
First.	Alfred Crocker.	Barnstable.
Second.	Rev. Wm. P. Burnell.	Provincetown.
Berkshire : —		
Central.	Arthur S. Prout.	Pittsfield.
Northern.	Charles L. Frink.	North Adams.
Southern.	Wallace W. Langdon.	Great Barrington.
Bristol : —		
First.	George F. Williams.	Taunton.
Second.	Elihu Grant.	Fall River.
Third.	Isaac H. Coe.	New Bedford.
Essex : —		
First.	John W. Raymond.	Beverly.
Second.	Orlando S. Baley.	Amesbury.
Hampden : —		
Eastern.	William Merriam.	Palmer.
Western.	Dr. Henry M. Miller.	Westfield.
Hampshire.	George Lemuel Harris.	Northampton.
Middlesex : —		
Central.	Charles W. Sanford.	Concord.
First Eastern.	Charles C. Blanchard.	Malden.
Second Eastern.	Nathaniel A. Moody.	Waltham.
Third Eastern.	Frederick W. Hagar.	Cambridge.
Fourth Eastern.	Edward Simonds.	Woburn.
First Northern.	George W. Sanderson.	Ayer.
First Southern.	Joseph H. Ladd.	South Framingham.

DISTRICT COURTS.	OFFICER.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Norfolk : —		
East.	Francis A. Spear.	Quincy.
Plymouth : —		
Second.	Otis W. Soule.	Abington.
Third.	Benj. A. Hathaway.	Plymouth.
Fourth.	James A. Burgess.	Middleborough.
Worcester : —		
Central.	Edward J. Russell.	Worcester.
First Eastern.	Henry L. Chase.	Westborough.
Second Eastern.	Frank E. Howard.	Clinton.
First Northern.	Charles B. Boyce.	Gardner.
First Southern.	Orren B. Chaffee.	Oxford.
Second Southern.	Edmund O. Bacon.	Uxbridge.
Third Southern.	Augustus W. Keene.	Milford.

PINKERTON'S NATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY.

This agency was founded in 1850 by Allan Pinkerton and Edward A. Rucker, the latter being at the time one of the most prominent criminal lawyers of Chicago. At its inception it was designated as the North Western Detective Agency, and its offices were located on the corner of Washington and Dearborn Streets, Chicago. Edward A. Rucker was associated with Allan Pinkerton for a period of two years, when he sold out his interest to Mr. Pinkerton, and George H. Bangs was then appointed to the position of General Superintendent, with Allan Pinkerton as principal.

The New York branch of the Agency was established in 1865, and a year later the Philadelphia office was opened. George H. Bangs died in 1888, and the death of Allan Pinkerton occurred in 1884, and the business has since been conducted by Robert A. and William A. Pinkerton, acting as the General Superintendent of the Eastern and Western Divisions respectively.

A few months after the death of Allan Pinkerton, the Boston branch of the Agency was started. Next in order came the opening of the Denver office, in 1885, followed two years later by the establishment of a branch in St. Paul, 1888, by an office in Kansas City, and in the present year 1891, by an office in Portland, Oregon.

Employ about 800 persons, besides a patrol to do private watching for merchants in business districts in several of the large cities.

Offices are located as follows :—

Chicago, 191 and 193 Fifth Avenue, Frank Murray, Superintendent.

Philadelphia, 441 Chestnut Street, R. J. Linden, Superintendent.

New York, 66 Exchange Place, Geo. D. Bangs, Superintendent.

Boston, 42 and 44 Court Street, John Cornish, Superintendent.

St. Paul, Germania Bank Building, Jno. C. McGinn, Superintendent.

Kansas City, 105 and 107 West Sixth Street, C. H. Eppelheimer, Superintendent.

Denver, 1 and 2 Opera House Block, Jas. McParland, Superintendent.

Portland, Marquam Building, Rooms 305–306, Thos. F. Cleary, Superintendent.

Attorneys for the Agency: Clarence A. Seward, New York; Geo. S. Graham, Philadelphia; D. W. Munn, Chicago.

INFORMATION AS TO MARRIAGE.

Persons intending to be married must, before the marriage, apply for a license, or cause notice of the intention to be entered as follows :—

(a.) With the town clerk at their dwelling-place, or where the marriage is celebrated, in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

(b.) With the county clerk or clerk of superior court in county where the marriage is to take place, in Illinois, Iowa, Delaware, Arkansas, Texas, California, and Wyoming.

(c.) With the clerk of the county where the woman resides, Minnesota and Oregon.

(d.) Or where either of the parties resides, Kentucky and Nevada.

(e.) Or if she be not a resident of the state, of the county where the marriage is to take place, in Minnesota, or from any county clerk in the state, in Nevada and Colorado.

(f.) With the recorder of deeds of the county where the marriage takes place, in North Carolina and Missouri.

(g.) With the ordinary or register of probate of the county where the woman resides, in Georgia, Ohio, Kansas, and Alabama.

(h.) With the auditor of the county where the marriage takes place, in Washington.

(i.) With the clerk of the circuit court, etc., of the county

where the woman resides, Indiana, Minnesota, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Florida.

(j.) With the clerk of the town where the man lives, or if he be a non-resident, where the woman lives, or if both be non-residents, where the marriage takes place, in Vermont.

(k.) With the clerk of the orphans' court of the county where the marriage takes place, in Pennsylvania.

(l.) With the probate judge of the county where the marriage takes place, in Nebraska.

(m.) With a justice of the peace in New Orleans, or with the clerk of the district court of parish where one party resides, in other parts of Louisiana and in Dakota.

(n.) With clerk of supreme court in District of Columbia.

License. Licenses are required, and are granted upon notice of intention, etc., being filed in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, California, Oregon, Nevada, Colorado, Washington, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Dakota.

In states and territories not mentioned above, under this or the preceding paragraph, no license is required.

Return of Marriage. In the following states and territories it is required that a return be made of all marriages.

(a.) To the town clerks of the towns where the marriage was celebrated and where the parties resided, in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey.

(b.) Supreme court clerk's office in the District of Columbia.

(c.) To the town clerk where the marriage was celebrated in Maine, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Virginia, Oregon, Colorado, and Dakota.

(d.) To the officer issuing the license in Vermont, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, Colorado, Wyoming, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Washington, Georgia, New Mexico.

(e.) To the recorder of deeds of the county where the marriage was solemnized, in Wisconsin, Delaware, North Carolina, Missouri, California, Nevada, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, and Arizona.

Marriages made out of the State. A certificate must be filed when they return, in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Age of the parties. A license cannot be issued for the mar-

riage of a male under twenty-one years of age, or a female under eighteen, except with the written consent of parents or guardians, in Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, California, Wyoming, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

In the following states both parties must be twenty-one years of age; Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Florida.

Concerning the laws in force in the United States respecting the age at which persons attain their majority.

(a.) In all the states and territories males and females who have reached the age of twenty-one years are held to have attained their majority for all purposes.

(b.) In the following a woman is of age at eighteen: Vermont, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Maryland, Missouri, Arkansas, California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington, Dakota, and Idaho.

(c.) In Maryland, Texas, and Oregon a married woman is considered to have reached her majority although she be under the lawful age.

(d.) If she be married to a man of full age, in Washington.

(e.) And, if, being married, she be over sixteen years of age, in Nebraska.

(f.) In Iowa, Texas, and Louisiana, all minors, male or female, attain their majority by marriage.

(g.) In Vermont and Pennsylvania (and possibly some other states) indentures of apprenticeship of females expire when they have reached eighteen years of age.

TO RESTORE PERSONS APPARENTLY DEAD.

As police officers are often called upon to render aid in cases of emergency, the following information, taken from the Manual of the Boston Police Department, may prove of value:—

From Drowning.

Lose no time in sending for medical assistance.

Convey the body carefully, with the head and shoulders supported in a raised position, to the nearest house.

Strip the body, and rub it dry; then wrap it in blankets, and place it in a warm bed, in a warm chamber.

Wipe and cleanse the mouth and nostrils.

In order to restore the natural warmth of the body, —

Put bottles of hot water, or heated bricks, between the thighs, and to the pit of the stomach, the armpits, and the soles of the feet.

Foment the body with hot flannels; but, if possible, —

Immerse the body in a warm bath, as hot as the hand can bear without pain, as this is preferable to the other means for restoring warmth. Rub the body briskly with the hand; do not, however, suspend the use of other means at the same time.

Apply hartshorn or smelling-salts to the nostrils.

Avoid all rough usage. Never hold the body up by the feet; nor roll the body on casks; nor rub the body with salt or spirits; nor inject tobacco-smoke or infusion of tobacco.

From Intense Cold.

Rub the body with snow, ice, or cold water. Restore warmth by slow degrees; and after some time, if necessary, employ the means recommended for the apparently drowned. In these accidents it is highly dangerous to apply heat too early.

From Hanging.

Use the means recommended for the apparently drowned.

From Noxious Vapors, etc.

Remove the body into cool, fresh air. Dash cold water on the neck, face, and breast, frequently. If the body be cold, apply warmth, as recommended for the apparently drowned.

From Intoxication.

Lay the body on a bed with the head raised; remove the neck-cloth and loosen the clothes. Obtain instantly medical assistance, as the treatment must be regulated by the state of the patient; but, in the mean time, apply cloths soaked in cold water to the head, and bottles of hot water, or hot bricks, to the calves of the legs and to the feet.

From Apoplexy.

The patient should be put in a cool place, and the clothes loosened, particularly about the neck and breast. Cloths soaked in cold water, spirits, or vinegar and water, should be kept applied to the head, which should be instantly shaved. All stimulants

should be avoided. In cases of coup-de-soleil, or sun-stroke, the same means to be used as in apoplexy.

On restoration to life, if the power of swallowing be returned, small quantities of warm wine or weak brandy and water may be given; the patient should be kept in bed, and a disposition to sleep encouraged. Great care is requisite to maintain the restored vital action, and at the same time to prevent undue excitement.

The treatment recommended is to be persevered in for three or four hours. It is an erroneous opinion that persons are beyond recovery because life does not soon make its appearance.

TABLE G.

In 1880 there was but one city, New York, which had a population in excess of a million. In 1890 there were three, New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia.

In 1870 there were but fourteen cities each containing more than 100,000 inhabitants. In 1880 this number had increased to twenty, and in 1890 to twenty-eight.

The number and relative rank of cities having a population of 100,000 or more at the date of each of these censuses are set forth in the following table:—

CITIES BY NAME.

RANK.	1890.	1880.	1870.
1	New York, N. Y.	New York, N. Y.	New York, N. Y.
2	Chicago, Ill.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Philadelphia, Pa.
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
4	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Chicago, Ill.	Saint Louis, Mo.
5	Saint Louis, Mo.	Boston, Mass.	Chicago, Ill.
6	Boston, Mass.	Saint Louis, Mo.	Baltimore, Md.
7	Baltimore, Md.	Baltimore, Md.	Boston, Mass.
8	San Francisco, Cal.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
9	Cincinnati, Ohio.	San Francisco, Cal.	New Orleans, La.
10	Cleveland, Ohio.	New Orleans, La.	San Francisco, Cal.
11	Buffalo, N. Y.	Cleveland, Ohio.	Buffalo, N. Y.
12	New Orleans, La.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Washington, D. C.
13	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Newark, N. J.
14	Washington, D. C.	Washington, D. C.	Louisville, Ky.
15	Detroit, Mich.	Newark, N. J.	
16	Milwaukee, Wis.	Louisville, Ky.	
17	Newark, N. J.	Jersey City, N. J.	
18	Minneapolis, Minn.	Detroit, Mich.	
19	Jersey City, N. J.	Milwaukee, Wis.	
20	Louisville, Ky.	Providence, R. I.	
21	Omaha, Neb.		
22	Rochester, N. Y.		
23	Saint Paul, Minn.		
24	Kansas City, Mo.		
25	Providence, R. I.		
26	Denver, Colo.		
27	Indianapolis, Ind.		
28	Allegheny City, Pa.		

TABLE H.

The following table presents the population for all places of 25,000 and upward in 1890, arranged by classified sizes, in the order of population: —

CITIES.	Population.	CITIES.	Population.
400,000 and over :			
New York, N. Y.....	1,515,301	Camden, N. J.....	58,818
Chicago, Ill.....	1,099,850	Trenton, N. J.....	57,458
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,046,964	Lynn, Mass.....	55,727
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	806,343	Lincoln, Neb.....	55,154
St. Louis, Mo.....	451,770	Charleston, S. C.....	54,955
Boston, Mass.....	448,477	Hartford, Conn.....	53,230
Baltimore, Md.....	434,439	St. Joseph, Mo.....	52,324
100,000 and under 400,000 :			
San Francisco, Cal.....	298,997	Evansville, Ind.....	50,756
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	296,908	Los Angeles, Cal.....	50,396
Cleveland, Ohio.....	261,353	Des Moines, Iowa.....	50,098
Buffalo, N. Y.....	255,664	25 000 and under 50,000 :	
New Orleans, La.....	242,039	Bridgeport, Conn.....	48,866
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	238,617	Oakland, Cal.....	48,682
Washington, D. C.....	230,392	Portland, Ore.....	46,385
Detroit, Mich.....	205,876	Saginaw, Mich.....	46,322
Milwaukee, Wis.....	204,468	Salt Lake, Utah.....	44,843
Newark, N. J.....	181,830	Lawrence, Mass.....	44,654
Minneapolis, Minn.....	164,738	Springfield, Mass.....	44,179
Jersey City, N. J.....	163,008	Manchester, N. H.....	44,126
Louisville, Ky.....	161,129	Utica, N. Y.....	44,007
Omaha, Neb.....	140,452	Hoboken, N. J.....	43,648
Rochester, N. Y.....	133,896	Savannah, Ga.....	43,189
St. Paul, Minn.....	133,156	Seattle, Wash.....	42,837
Kansas City, Mo. ¹	132,716	Peoria, Ill.....	41,024
Providence, R. L.....	132,146	New Bedford, Mass.....	40,733
Denver, Colo.....	106,713	Erie, Pa.....	40,634
Indianapolis, Ind.....	105,496	Somerville, Mass.....	40,152
Allegheny, Pa.....	105,287	Harrisburg, Pa.....	39,385
50,000 and under 100,000 :			
Albany, N. Y.....	94,923	Kansas City, Kan.....	38,316
Columbus, Ohio.....	88,150	Dallas, Tex.....	38,067
Syracuse, N. Y.....	88,143	Sioux City, Iowa.....	37,806
Worcester, Mass.....	84,655	Elizabeth, N. J.....	37,764
Toledo, Ohio.....	81,434	Wilkes Barre, Pa.....	37,718
Richmond, Va.....	81,388	San Antonio, Tex.....	37,673
New Haven, Conn.....	81,298	Covington, Ky.....	37,371
Paterson, N. J.....	78,347	Portland, Me.....	36,425
Lowell, Mass.....	77,696	Tacoma, Wash.....	36,006
Nashville, Tenn.....	76,168	Holyoke, Mass.....	35,637
Seranton, Pa.....	75,215	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	35,393
Fall River, Mass.....	74,398	Binghamton, N. Y.....	35,006
Cambridge, Mass.....	70,028	Norfolk, Va.....	34,871
Atlanta, Ga.....	65,533	Wheeling, W. Va.....	34,522
Memphis, Tenn.....	64,495	Augusta, Ga.....	33,300
Wilmington, Del.....	61,431	Youngstown, Ohio.....	33,220
Dayton, Ohio.....	61,220	Duluth, Minn.....	33,115
Troy, N. Y.....	60,958	Yonkers, N. Y.....	32,033
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	60,278	Lancaster, Pa.....	32,011
Reading, Pa.....	58,661	Springfield, Ohio.....	31,896
		Quincy, Ill.....	31,494
		Mobile, Ala.....	31,076
		Topeka, Kan.....	31,007

¹ Includes 13,046 population, which, by decision of Missouri State Supreme Court, is now outside the limits of Kansas City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TABLE H (Continued).

Cities.	Population.	Cities.	Population.
Elmira, N. Y.....	30,898	Houston, Tex.....	27,557
Salem, Mass.....	30,801	Haverhill, Mass.....	27,412
Long Island City, N. Y....	30,506	Brockton, Mass.....	27,294
Altoona, Pa.....	30,337	Williamsport, Pa.....	27,132
Dubuque, Iowa.....	30,311	Davenport, Iowa.....	26,872
Terre Haute, Ind.....	30,217	Sacramento, Cal.....	26,386
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	29,100	Canton, Ohio.....	26,189
Galveston, Tex.....	29,084	Birmingham, Ala.....	26,178
Waterbury, Conn.....	28,646	Little Rock, Ark.....	25,874
Chelsea, Mass.....	27,909	Auburn, N. Y.....	25,858
Bay City, Mich.....	27,839	Taunton, Mass.....	25,448
Pawtucket, R. I.....	27,633	Allentown, Pa.....	25,228
Akron, Ohio.....	27,601	Lacrosse, Wis.....	25,090

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name and Office.	Where Born.	Whence Appointed.	Date of Commission.	Compensation per annum.
<i>Chief Justice.</i>				
Melville W. Fuller..	Maine	Illinois	July 20, 1888 ..	\$10,500
<i>Associate Justices.</i>				
Stephen J. Field...	Connecticut ...	California	Mar. 10, 1863 ..	10,000
Joseph P. Bradley..	New York	New Jersey.....	Mar. 21, 1870 ..	10,000
John M. Harlan....	Kentucky	Kentucky	Nov. 29, 1877 ..	10,000
Horace Gray.....	Massachusetts..	Massachusetts..	Dec. 20, 1881...	10,000
Samuel Blatchford.	New York.....	New York.....	Mar. 22, 1882...	10,000
L. Q. C. Lamar....	Georgia	Mississippi.....	Jan. 16, 1888...	10,000
David J. Brewer...	Asia Minor.....	Kansas	Dec. 18, 1889...	10,000
Henry B. Brown...	Massachusetts..	Michigan	Dec. 29, 1890...	10,000
<i>Clerk.</i>				
James H. McKenney	Maryland.....	Dist. of Colum.	May 10, 1880 ..	Fees.
<i>Marshal.</i>				
J. M. Wright	New York.....	Kentucky	Jan. 4, 1888....	3,500
<i>Reporter.</i>				
J. C. Bancroft Davis	Massachusetts..	New York.....	Nov. 5, 1888...	4,500

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1789 TO 1891.

Name.	Term of Service.	Whence Appointed.	President.
John Jay.....	1789-1795.....	New York	Washington.
John Rutledge.....	1795	South Carolina...	Washington.
Oliver Ellsworth.....	1796-1799.....	Connecticut	Washington.
John Marshall.....	1801-1835.....	Virginia	John Adams.
Roger Brooke Taney.	1836-1864.....	Maryland.....	Jackson.
Salmon Portland Chase	1864-1873.....	Ohio	Lincoln.
Morrison R. Waite...	1874-1888.....	do.....	Grant.
Melville W. Fuller...	1888-	Illinois	Cleveland.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1789 TO 1891.

Name.	Term of Service.		Whence Appointed.	President.
John Rutledge.....	1789-1791	Resigned 1791	South Carolina..	Washington.
William Cushing....	1789-1810	Died 1810....	Massachusetts ..	Washington.
James Wilson.....	1789-1798	Died 1798....	Pennsylvania ...	Washington.
John Blair.....	1789-1796	Resigned 1796	Virginia	Washington.
Robert H. Harrison..	1789-1790	Resigned 1790	Maryland	Washington.
James Iredell.....	1790-1799	Died 1799....	North Carolina..	Washington.
Thomas Johnson....	1791-1793	Resigned 1793	Maryland	Washington.
William Patterson..	1793-1806	Died 1806....	New Jersey.....	Washington.
Samuel Chase.....	1796-1811	Died 1811....	Maryland	Washington.
Bushrod Washington.	1798-1829	Died 1829....	Virginia	John Adams.
Alfred Moore.....	1799-1804	Resigned 1804	North Carolina..	John Adams.
William Johnson....	1804-1834	Died 1834....	South Carolina..	Jefferson.
Brockholst Livingston	1806-1823	Died 1823....	New York.....	Jefferson.
Thomas Todd.....	1807-1826	Died 1826....	Kentucky.....	Jefferson.
Gabriel Duval.....	1811-1836	Resigned 1836	Maryland	Madison.
Joseph Story.....	1811-1845	Died 1845....	Massachusetts ..	Madison.
Smith Thompson....	1823-1843	Died 1843....	New York.....	Monroe.
Robert Trimble.....	1826-1828	Died 1828....	Kentucky.....	J. Q. Adams.
John McLean.....	1829-1861	Died 1861....	Ohio	Jackson.
Henry Baldwin....	1830-1846	Died 1846....	Pennsylvania ...	Jackson.
James M. Wayne....	1835-1867	Died 1867....	Georgia	Jackson.
Philip P. Barbour...	1836-1841	Died 1841....	Virginia	Jackson.
John Catron.....	1837-1865	Died 1865....	Tennessee.....	Van Buren.
John McKinley.....	1837-1852	Died 1852....	Alabama	Van Buren.
Peter V. Daniel.....	1841-1860	Died 1860....	Virginia	Van Buren.
Samuel Nelson.....	1845-1872	Resigned 1872	New York	Tyler.
Levi Woodbury.....	1845-1851	Died 1851....	New Hampshire	Polk.
Robert C. Grier....	1846-1870	Resigned 1870	Pennsylvania ...	Polk.
Benjamin R. Curtis..	1851-1857	Resigned 1857	Massachusetts ..	Filmore.
John A. Campbell...	1853-1861	Resigned 1861	Alabama	Pierce.
Nathan Clifford....	1858-1881	Died 1881....	Maine	Buchanan.
Noah H. Swayne....	1862-1881	Resigned 1881	Ohio	Lincoln.
Samuel F. Miller....	1862-1890	Died 1890....	Iowa	Lincoln.
David Davis.....	1862-1877	Resigned 1877	Illinois.....	Lincoln.
Stephen J. Field....	1863-	.....	California	Lincoln.
Edwin M. Stanton...	1869	Died 1869....	Ohio	Grant.
William Strong.....	1870-1880	Resigned 1880	Pennsylvania ...	Grant.
Joseph P. Bradley..	1870-	.....	New Jersey....	Grant.
Ward Hunt.....	1873-1882	Resigned 1882	New York.....	Grant.
John M. Harlan.....	1877-	.....	Kentucky.....	Hayes.
William B. Woods...	1880-1887	Died 1887....	Georgia	Hayes.
Stanley Matthews...	1881-1889	Died 1889....	Ohio	Garfield.
Horace Gray.....	1882-	.....	Massachusetts ..	Arthur.
Samuel Blatchford..	1882-	.....	New York.....	Arthur.
L. Q. C. Lamar.....	1888-	.....	Mississippi....	Cleveland.
David J. Brewer....	1889-	.....	Kansas	Harrison.
Henry B. Brown....	1890-	.....	Michigan.....	Harrison.

COURT OF CLAIMS.¹

Name.	Where born.	Whence Appointed.	Date of Commission.	Compensation.
<i>Chief Justice.</i>				
William A. Richardson	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Jan. 20, 1885...	\$4,500
<i>Judges.</i>				
Charles C. Nott	New York....	New York ...	Feb. 22, 1865 ..	4,500
Glenni W. Scofield	do	Pennsylvania ..	May 20, 1881 ..	4,500
Lawrence Weldon	Ohio	Illinois	Dec. 18, 1883 ..	4,500
John Davis	Massachusetts	Dist. of Col...	Jan. 20, 1885 ..	4,500
<i>Chief Clerk.</i>				
Archibald Hopkins.	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Jan. 1, 1873 ...	3,000
<i>Assistant Clerk.</i>				
John Randolph.....	Pennsylvania .	Pennsylvania .	Dec. 2, 1867 ...	2,000

CHIEF JUSTICES AND JUDGES OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS FROM 1855 TO 1891.

Name.	Term of Service.	Whence Appointed.	President.
<i>Chief Justices.</i>			
Joseph Casey ²	1863-1870	Pennsylvania....	Lincoln.
Charles D. Drake.....	1870-1885	Missouri	Grant.
William A. Richardson....	1885-	Massachusetts ...	Arthur.
<i>Judges.</i>			
John J. Gilchrist ²	1855-1858	New Hampshire.	Pierce.
Isaac Blackford.....	1855-1859	Indiana.....	Pierce.
George P. Scarborough	1855-1861	Virginia	Pierce.
Edward G. Loring.....	1858-1877	Massachusetts ...	Buchanan.
James Hughes	1860-1865	Indiana.....	Buchanan.
Joseph Casey.....	1861-1863	Pennsylvania....	Lincoln.
David Wilmot.....	1863-1868	do.....	Lincoln.
Ebenezer Peck.....	1863-1878	Illinois	Lincoln.
Charles C. Nott.....	1865-	New York	Lincoln.
Samuel Milligan.....	1868-1874	Tennessee	Johnson.
William A. Richardson....	1874-1885	Massachusetts ...	Grant.
J. C. Bancroft Davis.....	{ 1877-1881	New York.....	Hayes.
	{ 1882-1883	do.....	Arthur.
William H. Hunt.....	1878-1881	Louisiana	Hayes.
Glenni W. Scofield.....	1881-	Pennsylvania ...	Garfield.
Lawrence Weldon.....	1883-	Illinois.....	Arthur.
John Davis	1885-	Dist. of Columbia	Arthur.

¹ The Court of Claims has original jurisdiction of suits against the United States; exclusive when the amount claimed exceeds \$10,000.

² Before the act of March 3, 1863 (12 Stat. L. p. 92), there was no chief justice. When the court was first organized in 1855, Judge Gilchrist was chosen by his associates as presiding judge. After his death, in 1858, the senior judge present presided until 1863, when the law provided for a chief justice.



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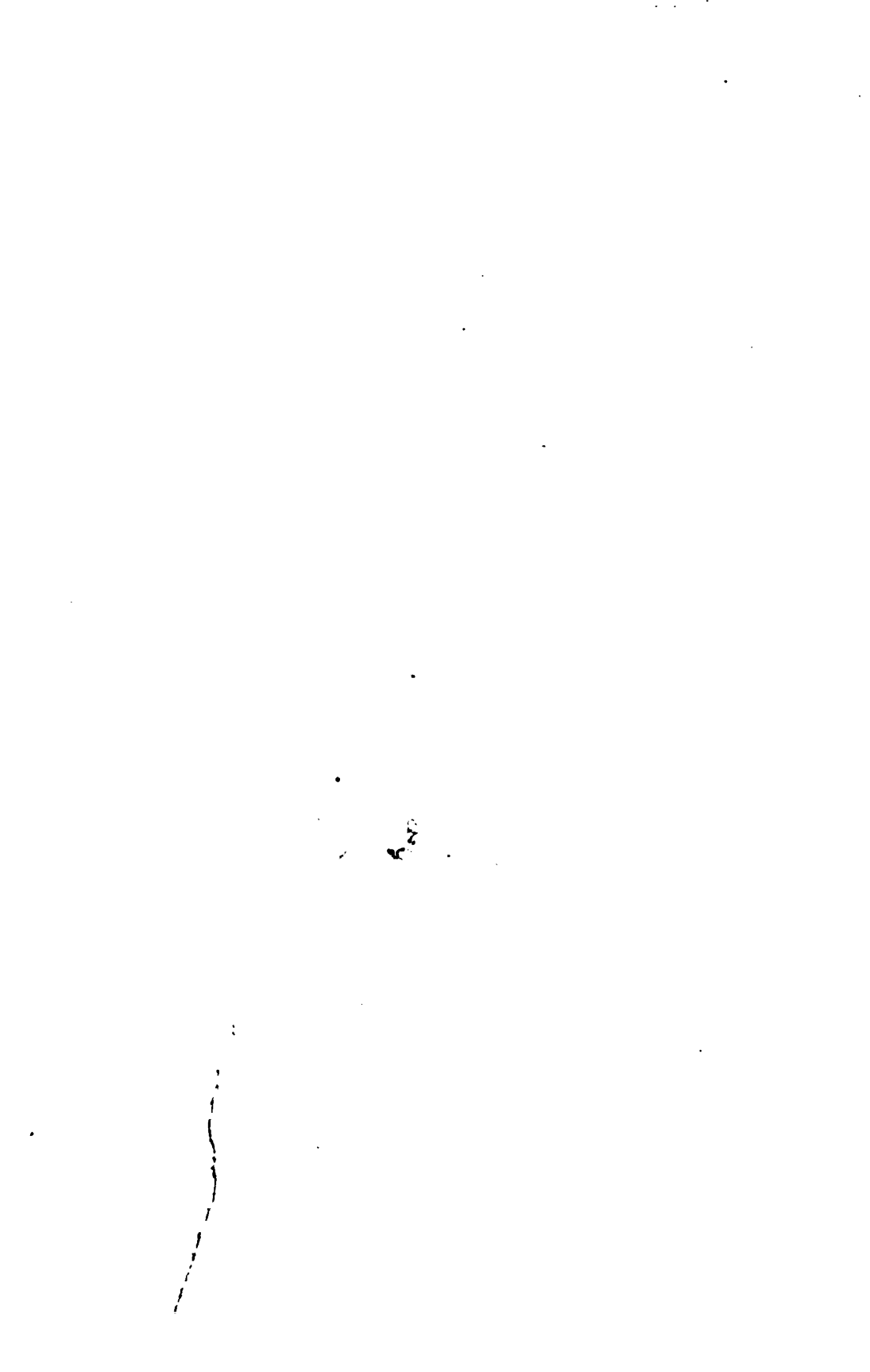
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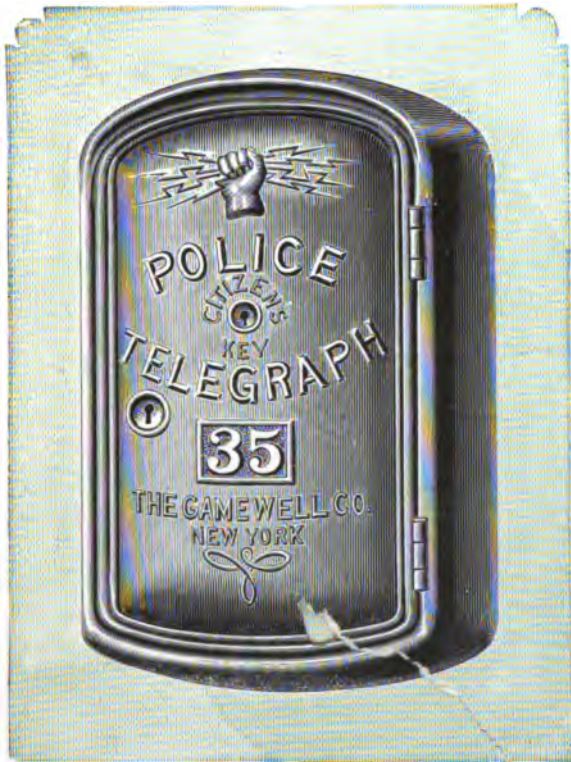
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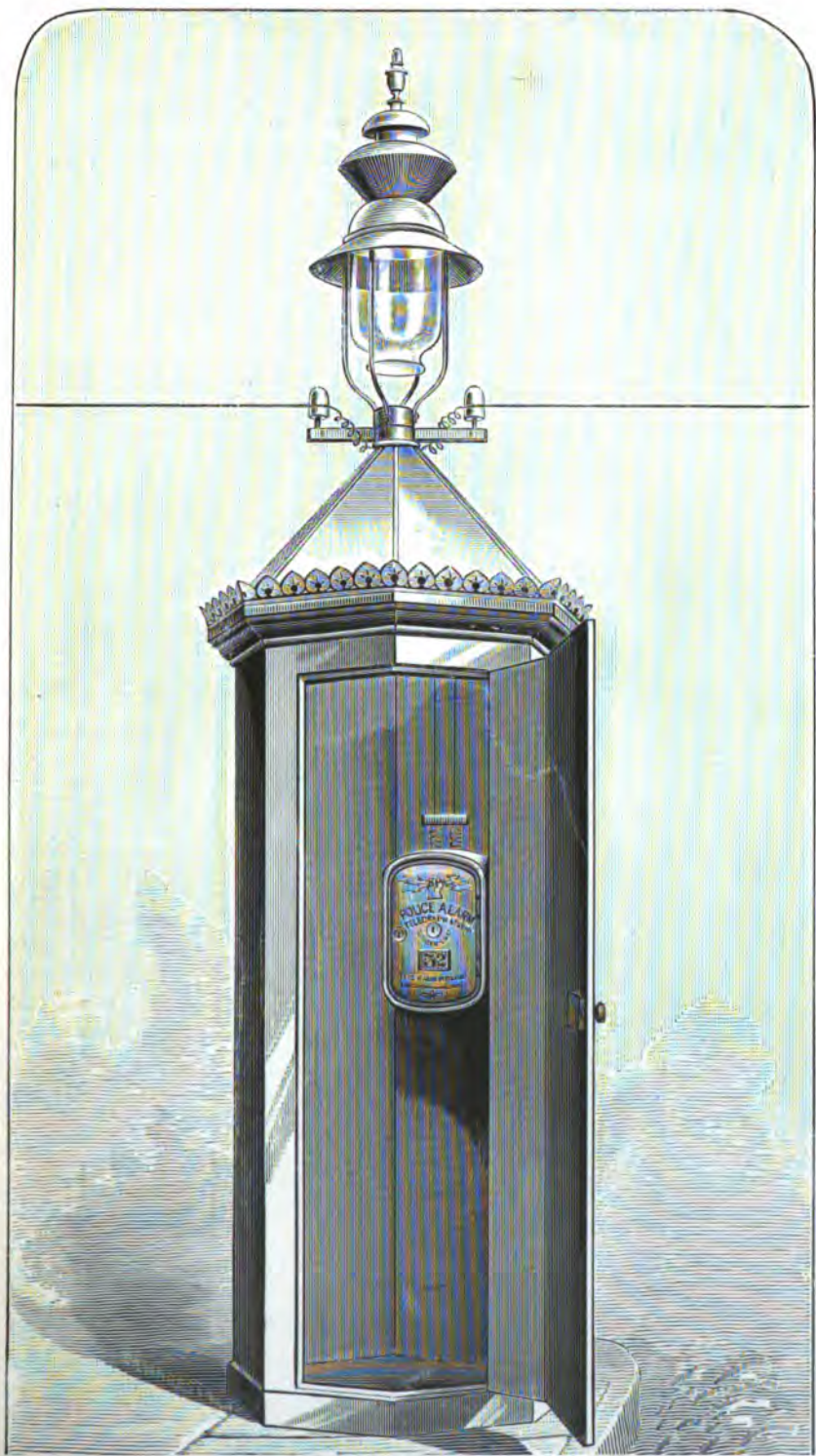
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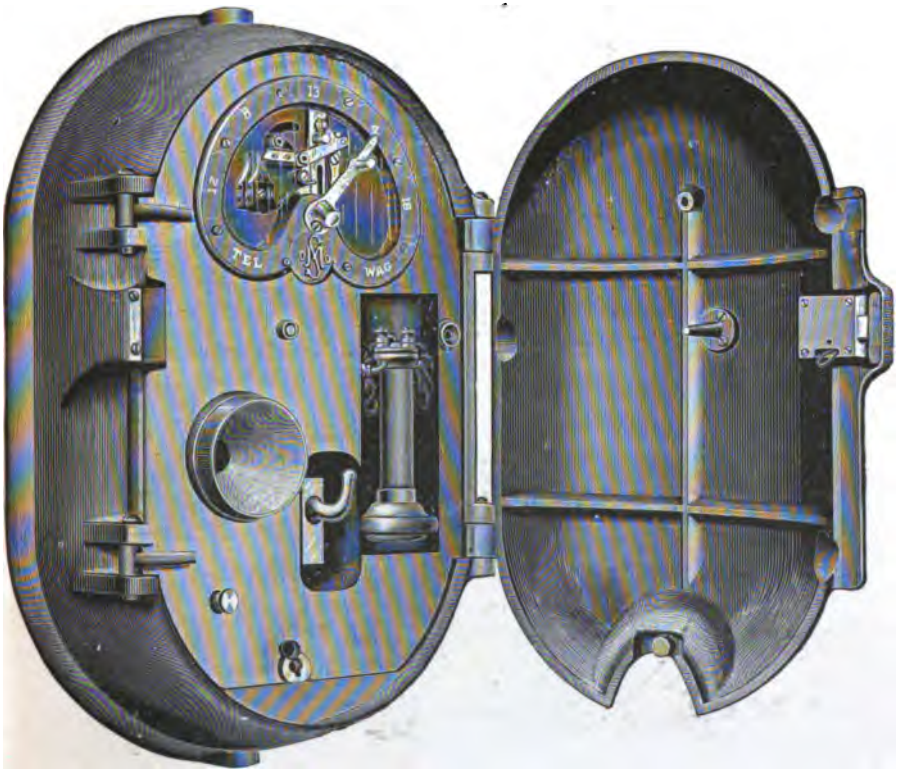


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Prior to the installation in Boston, in the year 1886, of this Signal System, the only means employed in the country for inter-communication between the patrolman on duty and the station house consisted of booths or cases located on the street, and containing a district messenger call-box and telephone, each station house containing separate single pen registers for each circuit, the instruments being constantly attended by an operator whose duty it was to answer the telephone, and sift the important from the non-important matter, three men working each eight hours a day being commonly employed for such purpose, the operators being expected to record the transactions of the day.

This system, crude and expensive to run, was considered unsuitable and inadequate to the demands of the times in an age of progress, and especially of electrical progress; and hence the Municipal Signal Company was organized to supply what may now be called the Automatic or Modern system of inter-communication, and which it was the first to introduce.

The apparatus devised by able electrical experts for the Municipal Signal Company, after careful study as to the requirements of the best organized Police Departments, was first put into practical operation in Boston, and was extended throughout the city after a competitive trial of several months with other systems.

Among the important new features which the Municipal Signal Company own and control by grant of U. S. Letters Patent, and which are considered necessary to a practical police system, and which features it was the first to use, are the following, viz. :—

First — Distinguishing the important or emergency signals from the less important or on-duty signals by accompanying the important or emergency signals with an alarm, this feature enabling the services of the several special attendants to be entirely dispensed with, thus tending to great economy of operation.

Second — Providing the patrolman with means whereby he may automatically individualize himself at each street station and make

from it an indelible record in the station house, thus proving his efficiency, and keeping himself in touch with the officer at the station house for any needed communication or advice.

Third — The automatic recording and timing at the station house of each signal sent from the street station.

Fourth — The *manual* answer to an important, or aid, or wagon signal from a street station, thus giving positive assurance to the patrolman at that point that his call has been received at the station-house, and as the answer is effected by the interposition of the human hand, the assurance is complete.

Fifth — The *automatic* return signal to an on-duty call, provided communication is desired with the officer at the street station, this being accomplished by simply turning a switch at the station house desk, the return signal informing the patrolman at the street station that conversation is desired with him through the telephone. By this means any patrolman at any point in a precinct can be informed of anything important, or all patrolmen can be reached and massed in the shortest possible time at any given point.

Sixth — The citizen's key, for special emergency call, adapted for easy, quick use without opening the door, thus enabling citizens to act as aids to the patrolmen, said keys being numbered and designated, and their owners located, the key, after use, being retained in the box until released by an officer.

The methods and devices employed to effect the particular advantageous objects before enumerated are simple and direct in their action, and have successfully stood the test of years of severe usage.

The apparatus has been especially devised to obviate the necessity of making "electrical grounds" in the production of an audible signal at the station house, and consequently the apparatus can be relied upon for successful use under all conditions of weather. Mechanical appliances have been adopted in the working of the apparatus wherever possible, electricity being used only when necessary, and thus positive action is assured in points where electricity sometimes fails.

Great care has been taken to reduce the number of operative parts to the minimum consistent with durability and efficiency, and the apparatus is always reliable, the cost for repairs of apparatus due to natural wear and usage being comparatively trifling.

The following statistics will be interesting as showing the amount of work done by this system during the past year in Boston: —

Number of on-duty Calls	2,236,804
“ “ Telephone Calls	178,100
“ “ Wagon Calls	24,896
“ “ Miles run	31,100
“ “ Wagon Calls for Ambulance duty	343
Total number of Calls	2,440,143

TESTIMONIALS.

BOARD OF POLICE FOR THE CITY OF BOSTON,
No. 7 PEMBERTON SQUARE.
November 21, 1888.

MUNICIPAL SIGNAL CO., BOSTON:

GENTLEMEN,—The Board of Police for the City of Boston takes pleasure in saying that the Police Alarm and Inter-Communication System furnished by you for this City, gives perfect satisfaction. Before adopting the System, the Board carefully investigated all the different systems which had been presented to the public, and decided that yours was the one which best met all the requirements of the Police service. The results have fully sustained its conclusions. The Board takes great pleasure in commending your System to the consideration of other Police departments.

For the Board,
A. T. WHITING,
Chairman.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
PROVIDENCE, July 7, 1890.

MUNICIPAL SIGNAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.:

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Mayor to say, that since the introduction of your Police Signal System into this city in March last, it has given excellent satisfaction, and proved a valuable aid to the working of the Police department.

Respectfully,
CHARLES R. GIBBS,
Mayor's Secretary.

PROVIDENCE, July 18, 1890.

MUNICIPAL SIGNAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.:

DEAR SIRS,—Your letter of recent date is before me, asking my views in regard to the system of Police Alarms as furnished this city by your Company.

In reply, I am pleased to say that it is doing the work very satisfactorily, and adds materially to the efficiency of the department.

Very respectfully,
EDWIN WINSOR,
Chairman of Committee on Police.

HEADQUARTERS POLICE DEPARTMENT,
PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 5, 1890.

MUNICIPAL SIGNAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.:

GENTLEMEN,—The Police Signal System furnished by you was placed in service March 24, 1890. It has proved a valuable auxiliary to this department, and up to the present date has given full satisfaction.

Respectfully yours,
BENJAMIN H. CHILD,
Chief of Police.

NEWARK, N. J., June 30, 1890.

MUNICIPAL SIGNAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.:

GENTLEMEN,—I take pleasure in answering your favor, to assure you that the Signal System that you furnished our city has given entire satisfaction, and you are at liberty to refer to it if you so desire.

Yours truly,
OSCEOLA CURRIER,
President Board of Police Commissioners.

CITY OF SOMERVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.
November 8, 1888.

MUNICIPAL SIGNAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.:

GENTLEMEN,—Your Police Alarm and Inter-Communication System put up in this city, has worked satisfactorily. As an auxiliary to the Police for the dispatch of business, it has greatly increased the efficiency of the department; always working perfectly in registering at the central office signals given from the street boxes.

The Telephone service in connection with the same is also perfect.

Respectfully,
MELVILLE C. PARKHURST,
Chief of Police.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., June 1, 1891.

MUNICIPAL SIGNAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.:

GENTLEMEN,—In addition to the statement made by me under date of Nov. 8, 1888, and supplementary thereto, it now gives me pleasure to say that the system has continued to give perfect satisfaction, and has for repairs upon the twenty-eight street boxes and office instruments cost the city less than one hundred dollars during all this time.

Yours truly,
MELVILLE C. PARKHURST,
Chief of Police.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, CITY HALL,
CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 15, 1890.

TO THE MUNICIPAL SIGNAL CO.:

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to how we are pleased with your System, I will say it gives entire satisfaction, and does everything you claimed it would do; and does the work it was designed to do in a manner that cannot be surpassed by any other system.

Yours respectfully,
JESSE PRATT,
Mayor.

CITY OF FALL RIVER, MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Sept. 15, 1890.

MUNICIPAL SIGNAL CO. :

GENTLEMEN, — I am very glad to give your company my full indorsement for the thorough and satisfactory manner in which the contract for the introduction of your Police Signal System into our city has been carried out.

It is working admirably.

I believe it to be a most important addition to the safeguards of persons and property, — a most practical and economical aid to our police department.

Very respectfully,

JAMES F. JACKSON,
Mayor.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23, 1891.

AGENT MUNICIPAL SIGNAL CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO :

DEAR SIR, — Having, as the Chief of Police of the City and County of San Francisco, had occasion to inspect the Municipal Police Alarm System now in use in this city, I give it as my opinion, and cheerfully do so, that the System, so far as introduced here, is working with perfect satisfaction.

We have now eighty (80) boxes in use, and it is from this that I express my opinion.

Very respectfully,

P. CROWLEY,
Chief of Police.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS, CITY HALL,
SAN FRANCISCO, May 18, 1891.

AGENT MUNICIPAL SIGNAL CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. :

DEAR SIR, — The Police Alarm and Inter-Communication System, furnished by your Company to this city, has now been in operation for several months, giving complete satisfaction.

The System greatly facilitates the business of this department, and by the perfect manner in which it works enables us to place entire reliance upon it for communication between police officers and headquarters.

Yours respectfully,

WM. G. DOUGLASS,
Capt. of Police.

CHAS. NASH,
Sergt. of Police.

ABRAHAM SHARP,
Sergt. of Police.

BERNARD HARTER,
Sergt. of Police.

OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE,
NEWARK, N. J., July 30, 1890.

MUNICIPAL SIGNAL CO., BOSTON, MASS. :

GENTLEMEN, — It gives me pleasure to concur in what the President of our Board of Police Commissioners has said in regard to the Signal System with which you have equipped our city.

The apparatus is simple and easily worked, and is always reliable, — all very important features in a Police Department. The theory of the System is also excellent, as by it the strictest discipline can be enforced with the men, and at the same time each member of the force is at all times in connection with his superior officers.

We find that the efficiency of the department has been greatly increased since the Signal Service was introduced, and I am confident that an addition to this force of twenty-five per cent. in the number of men would not equal the added efficiency of the Signal System, to say nothing of the convenience, decorum and order with which the business is done.

HENRY HOPPER,
Chief of Police.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 13, 1892.

MUNICIPAL SIGNAL CO., BOSTON, MASS. :

GENTLEMEN, — In addition to the indorsements of your Police Signal System given by Chief Hopper and myself, under dates of July 30 and June 30, 1890, respectively, I now take great pleasure in saying that the apparatus, consisting of four station-house equipments and one hundred signal boxes, has continued in the way it began, giving constant evidence of its great efficiency and perfect reliability.

Our electrician in charge of the System informs me that at no time during the two years and more since it was put in operation, has any one of the one hundred boxes given him the slightest trouble or needed even the most trivial repairs.

The best evidence, however, of the fact that we are satisfied with the System is that we have just ordered one hundred additional boxes, and have stipulated that they must be exactly like those we now have in every particular.

OSCEOLA CURRIER, PREST.,
Board of Police Commissioners.

I cheerfully concur in the above.

HENRY HOPPER,
Chief of Police.



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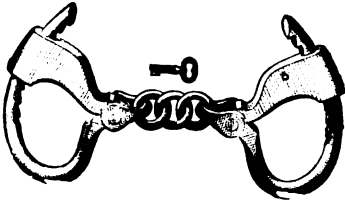
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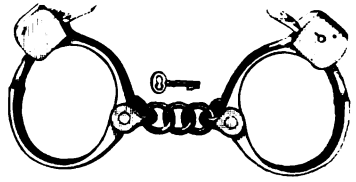
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Tower's Patent Double-Lock
Handcuffs and Leg Irons.



Tower's Patent Detective (light)
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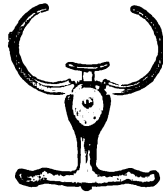
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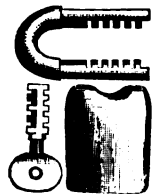
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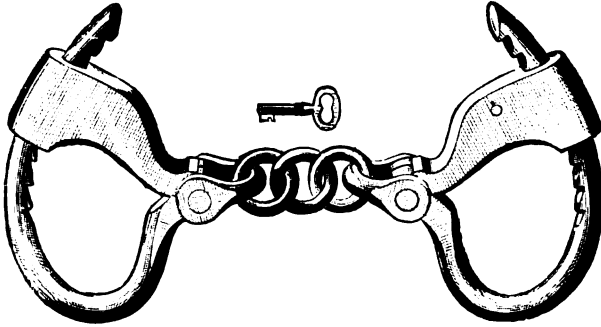


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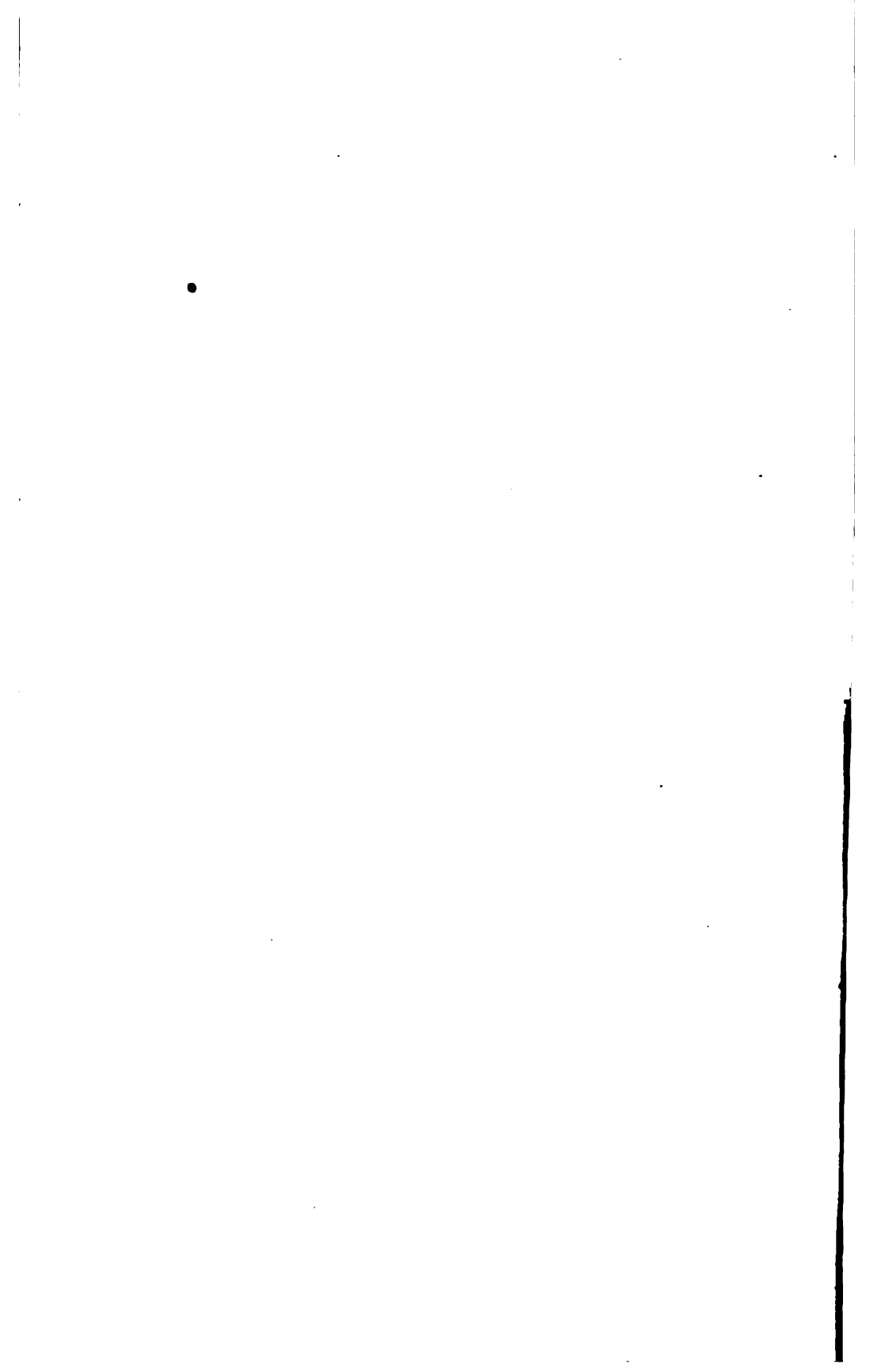
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